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KEY ATLAS

TO A

RECONSTRUCTED WORLD

The New Frontiers

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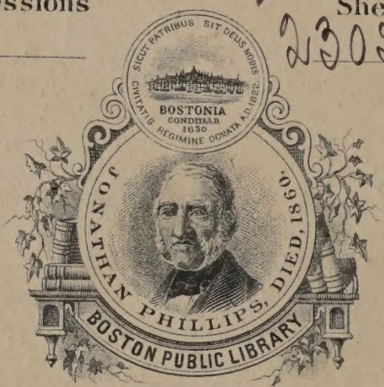

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RECONSTRUCTED WORLD

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An Invaluable Guide without which no existing Atlas is complete

Prepared at the Edina Works, Edinburgh
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New Maps for Old.

By H. Wilson Harris.

Author of "The Peace in the Making."

Figures between square brackets following a place-name in this article indicate the number of the map which best illustrates the text.

WAR, it was once cynically remarked, teaches geography if it does nothing else. Never was that truth more generally realised than to-day. How many thousands of Englishmen, and still more perhaps of Englishwomen, to whom such regions as Mesopotamia, and Salonika, and Gallipoli, and Flanders, were no more than names, were sent to their atlases and maps to trace out the battle-fields or the trench-lines linked by the most intimate of bonds with English homes through the years that ended in November 1918.

But November 1918 did not bring an end of the need of the maps. With the peace other names began to play through the newspaper columns. There was Teschen, which the Prime Minister confessed—to the scandal of various superior critics—he had never heard of before. There was Upper Silesia, there was Cilicia, with which eminent statesmen were said to have confused it, there was Yap, there was Fiume. There were old countries playing a new role, and there were new countries sprung for the first time into independent political existence.

The Altered Frontiers.

And the discovery we made was that the old maps had to go. They were not merely inadequate, they were misleading. They were a record of old facts when the world was based on new facts. Four great Empires — the German, the Austria-Hungarian, the Russian, the Turkish had been broken up. German territory [22] had gone to Belgium, to France, to Denmark, to Poland, and German colonies had been transferred (under mandate) to Great Britain, to France, to Belgium, to Japan, to the South African Union, to Australia, and to New Zealand. What was once Austria-Hungary [25], was divided up between seven powers, a new Austria, a new Hungary, Rumania, Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Italy. Turkey has lost no one yet knows how much territory, but from her old dominions have emerged a separate Palestine [39], a separate Syria [38], a separate Mesopotamia or Iraq [38], and an Egypt [49] stripped of the last shadow of Turkish suzerainty. As for Russia, there have been severed from her in Europe, Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Poland, and less decisively, the Ukraine; while in the Caucasus, three little republics of slightly doubtful status, Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan, must at least be marked on the map. Whether other definite political changes will have to be recorded in Russia's Asiatic dominions it is still too early to say.

The Present Pause.

So we must have new maps. When must we have them? Horace's bumpkin got to the bank of the river and waited for it to finish flowing past. We might be in like case if we waited for an end of political changes before venturing to map the world afresh. There must be reason in such matters. An atlas published to-day will not stand for all time. The changes in territorial ownership due to the war have not been carried out in all their fullness yet. The new Russia has still not assumed its final form. Nor has the new Turkey. And when they have there will still be changes elsewhere. War, it may be hoped, will be less responsible than in the past for the drawing of fresh frontiers, but human development will not be stayed, and we can begin to look with confidence for the general acceptance of methods which will bring change out of agreement instead of change out of conflict.

All things considered the present is the right moment for drawing our new maps. To have done it sooner would have meant being needlessly incomplete. To wait longer would be opening the door to almost indefinite delay. The great changes have been effected. While the atlas we studied down to 1918 can be kept for countries like India and China and continents like America and Australia, we must equip ourselves afresh for Europe, for Africa, and for all south-western Asia. And we can do it with the knowledge that though the last word has not yet been spoken, the alterations yet to come are as nothing by comparison with the alterations now recorded. At last we can put ourselves broadly abreast of the facts.

Thirteen New States.

And what are the facts? Take, first, Europe alone. It has been stated that the war has brought to birth no fewer than thirteen new European States. The number cannot be exactly computed, for the evolution of Russia, and the status of certain political entities emerging from her, have not yet reached finality. But there are at any rate Poland [32], and Czechoslovakia [27]; the Baltic States of Finland, Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania [34]; Albania [26] in the Balkans; Armenia, Georgia, and Azerbaijan [40]; and possibly, though its claim to complete independence is more doubtful, the Ukraine. Iceland, incidentally, has become virtually an independent State, though still linked to Denmark by allegiance to a common sovereign.

In addition to that there is hardly a country in Europe with unaltered frontiers. The old maps, it is true, will still serve for Spain and Portugal in their peninsula, for Switzerland behind her mountain barriers, for Norway and Sweden, for Holland, and for Luxemburg. To which list may be added, for the sake of meticulous accuracy, Iceland and three or four miniature principalities or republics like Monaco and San Marino and Andorra and Liechtenstein.

Changes in Britain.

But there we must end. Even the British Isles have to be remapped, to take account of the recent changes in Ireland [35]. Denmark has had added to it the northern zone of Slesvig-Holstein [22]. Belgium has acquired from Germany a small district round Eupen and Malmédy [22]. France has regained Alsace-Lorraine [21 and 22], and with other Allies is in temporary occupation of German territory on the left bank of the Rhine. Italy has extended to the north-east at the expense of what was Austria-Hungary, securing the Southern Tyrol and Trieste, with the adjacent peninsula of Istria [24]. What was once Servia has expanded into the new state of Jugoslavia, or the Serb-Croat-Slovene State [28], coalescing with the Croatians and Dalmatians of the old Austria-Hungarian Empire, and enjoying also certain small accessions from Bulgaria. Rumania has gone over the Carpathians into Transylvania, annexing all and more than all the territory lying between the open jaws of her two provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia [29], while on her eastern border she claims to have absorbed the hitherto Russian Bessarabia—a seizure the Soviet Government still vigorously contests. Greece, to complete the tale of Balkan changes, has stretched far eastwards to the Black Sea, cutting off Bulgaria from the Ægean and Turkey from what she claims to be a religous centre of peculiar sanctity—Adrianople [30]. There may be more maps to redraw in this region yet, but for the moment things must be taken as they are.

But there are other angles from which the new Europe has to be examined. Beside the States that have gained territory must be placed the States deprived of it—Germany and Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey—but to analyse their losses in detail would simply mean telling again from the opposite end the story of the acquisitions made at their expense. And yet that is not quite the whole truth. For there are certain patches of territory detached from Germany but definitely acquired as yet by no one else.

League of Nations Territory.

One is the Saar Valley [21], severed politically from the German Reich and placed under a Commission of the League of Nations till 1935, when the inhabitants will vote for attachment to France, return to German sovereignty, or a perpetuation of the present regime. Then there is the important port of Danzig [32], at the mouth of the Vistula, governed in a slightly different way, and not for fifteen years but for all time, by the League of Nations. There is the no-man's-land of Memel [34], a little to the north and east of Danzig, which has been definitely detached from Germany and will almost certainly be allotted by the Allied Powers to Lithuania.

As for Upper Silesia [22 and 23], that has no longer to be placed in a special category, for after two years and a half of occupation by Allied forces, its allocation as between Germany and Poland was determined by the League of Nations in the middle of 1922, and the respective sections have been incorporated permanently in those two States. Finally, there is Eastern Galicia [32], the territory lying in the south-east corner of Poland as usually outlined in the atlases. Eastern Galicia is, by Allied permission, in Polish occupation, but it has not been granted to Poland in full sovereignty, and it may even yet be united to the Ukraine, which adjoins it on the east.

Rather strangely, the tragedy and welter of the Great War swept only a single European State, and that one of the smallest, out of existence. Montenegro [26] has disappeared, absorbed in Jugoslavia. The old maps showed it as an independent State. On the new, for all it enjoys a certain measure of autonomy, it must be marked within the frontiers of the expanded composite kingdom that has its capital at Belgrade.

The Ground for Changes.

Such is the story of the new frontiers in Europe. The changes of sovereignty effected are claimed to

represent roughly the wishes of the populations concerned. That was the principle on which the peacemakers at Paris took their stand. In some cases, as with the Baltic Republics, the peoples declared their own wishes clearly enough by proclaiming their independence. In others, plebiscites were taken. In others, the Council of Four at Paris, after hearing various parties concerned, gave the best ruling it could. In one instance at least, that of the Saar Valley, the determining factor was not the wishes of the population—which were avowedly outraged—but the desire to facilitate for France the exploitation of the mines allotted to her in that area.

When we pass beyond the frontiers of Europe a new principle at once presents itself. So far as war changes are concerned there has been no annexation in the ordinary sense of the term outside Europe. Germany's former possessions have been taken from her. Most of Turkey's have suffered a like fate. But they have not gone in full ownership to new possessors. That, in the opinion of many of the Allied statesmen who made public declarations during the war, would have savoured too much of war-profiteering at the expense of beaten foes. But as for various reasons there was a unanimous agreement that the dominions in question must not be left in the hands of their former owners, some new system had to be devised. It fell to General Smuts, the Prime Minister of South Africa, to devise it, and his proposals received the warm approval of President Wilson.

A New Kind of Status.

The basis of the mandate system, in the form in which General Smuts' original proposals were finally adopted, is the declaration that certain undeveloped peoples constitute "a sacred trust of civilisation" and that responsibility for their welfare should be vested ultimately in the League of Nations. The League having no machinery for the conduct of direct administration on a large scale available at the date when the countries under mandate had to be taken over, it was decided that in each case some civilised power should administer the undeveloped or partly-developed territory, but only under a mandate entrusted to it by the League, and on condition of rendering the League an annual account of the manner in which its stewardship has been administered.

It is clear that such a system can be made an effective reality, or may degenerate into little more than annexation under another name. So far it is working with considerable success, and the status of the territories concerned is in many respects essentially different from that of actual colonies or dominions of a European power. What are the territories so administered? They fall into three categories, according to the degree of development they are held to have reached.

The first category—the A mandates, to use the technical term—consists of three territories formerly subject to Turkey: Syria [38], Palestine [39], and Mesopotamia, now commonly known as Iraq [38]. These, all of which appear on the map of Asia [37], are held to be approaching the stage at which they can be recognised as independent States and can be released from mandate altogether. Meanwhile Great Britain is responsible for Palestine and Mesopotamia, and France for Syria.

African Mandates.

The B mandates, of which the second category consists, are all for territories formerly German in tropical Africa. There is no suggestion with regard to these that the time for their independence is at hand. They are not capable of self-government, and occupy roughly the position of British Crown Colonies. But the League of Nations watches their administration and does its best to see that they are governed not for the benefit of the governing Power but of the governed, and with a door open to the commerce of all the world on equal terms. Thus it comes about that, so far as Africa is concerned, there are practically no frontier changes to trace out on the map. The only change is one of names, and in some cases there is not even that much alteration.

To take the mandates held by Great Britain first, what was German East Africa, on the east coast of the continent, just south of the Equator, is now known as Tanganyika Territory [52], from the name of the great lake which divides it from the Belgian Congo. One small district of the former German colony (Ruanda and Urundi) [52] has been placed under Belgian mandate. On the west coast, not far north of the Equator, the Germans held the two colonies of Togoland [50 and 52], and the Cameroons [50 and 52]. Each of these was subsequently divided into mandate territories, placed under French and British mandate respectively. Of the Cameroons the French administer the greater part, the British controlling only a small area in the north-west along the Nigerian frontier. In Togoland the line of division is so drawn as to place under French mandate the territory adjoining the French colony of Dahomey, and under British the portion adjacent to the British Crown Colony of Ashanti.

South-West Africa.

That, with one exception, exhausts the territorial changes in Africa, the exception being the first of the C mandate territories—the area formerly known as German South-West Africa [53]. The characteristic of

C mandates is that the territories to which they apply may be administered almost as an integral part of the countries exercising the mandate. Their acquisition comes rather near annexation, except that there are important stipulations forbidding the fortification of the territories, and prohibiting military service, and the arms and liquor traffic so far as the natives are concerned. There is, moreover, the important check and safeguard of the report to be rendered annually by the mandatory to the League of Nations, to which, in addition, the people under mandate can at any time appeal.

South-West Africa, as it is now called, is administered under mandate by the South African Union, and is the only mainland territory falling into the C mandate category. For the rest of the C mandates we must turn to the map of the Pacific [55], for they consist of the former German possessions among the islands of that wide-stretched ocean. The mandatories here are Japan, which has taken over the islands north of the Equator, and Australia and New Zealand which have divided those to the south. In addition, the British Empire as a whole is responsible, under an unsatisfactory and much-criticised arrangement, for the inconsiderable island of Nauru, one of the Marshall group, with a population of 2000 and rich deposits of phosphates. The rest of the Marshall Islands go to Japan, together with the Ladrones and Caroline Islands. These if fortified would form invaluable advance bases for the Japanese navy, but the fundamental condition of the exercise of the mandate is the complete demilitarisation of the territory concerned. Attention may be called in passing to Yap, the westernmost unit of the Caroline group, made notorious by the now happily composed differences between Japan and the United States, over the cable rights there.

In the Southern Pacific [56], New Zealand is now responsible for what was German Samoa, and Australia for the once German portion of New Guinea. It will be observed that in the Pacific, as in Africa, the only changes are those of name or administration. There has been nothing analogous to the European redrawing of frontiers.

Desert Frontiers.

But here for a moment we must revert to the mainland of Asia. In the far west reference has already been made to the mandate territories of Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia. Between the two latter stretches a vast desert, so unserviceable for any useful purpose, that no frontier through it is worth drawing. In detail it is therefore left undefined. Similarly undefined, for practical purposes, is the area known vaguely as Transjordania [38], to the east of the Jordan. Here an Arab ruler, the Emir Abdullah, exercises a rather undetermined sway, subject to the British Commissioner of Palestine. His interest lies mainly in his personality, for he is brother of the Emir Feisal, the elected King of Mesopotamia under the British mandate, and son of King Hussein of the Hejaz. The Hejaz [40] was recognised at the Peace Conference as an independent kingdom, and must be marked so on the post-war maps. The position claimed for the Shereefian House, to which Hussein, Feisal and Abdullah belong, is matter of some contention in Arab lands, and political unrest in those regions is never far below the surface. It will be noted that the sacred city of Mecca is situated in the Hejaz.

The Far East.

Before leaving Asia two minor changes in the Far East must be mentioned. The Germans before the war had effectively penetrated the rich and important Chinese province of Shantung [44], and exacted from the Chinese a ninety-nine years lease of the port of Tsingtao and the neighbouring territory known as Kiaochow. On the outbreak of war Tsingtao was attacked by Japanese and British detachments and on its capture occupied by the Japanese, who pushed their penetration further than the Germans had ever done. There was an understanding that the whole territory should be handed back to China, but it was not till the Washington Conference of 1921 that the fulfilment of Japan's assurances under that head became certain. As a result of the agreements reached at Washington, the maps can show Shantung as completely Chinese as they did before 1898 (the date of the German occupation), for in consideration of Japan's evacuation Great Britain offered simultaneously to evacuate the port of Wei-hai-wei, also in Shantung, which she occupied as response to Germany's action at Tsingtao.

New Maps Necessary.

So has the war left its mark on the maps. One continent only, America, has seen no territorial changes, though Australia proper, apart from the outlying islands, has been equally unaffected. In Europe, on the other hand, the old maps count for little now, and no one who fails to equip himself with an atlas based on the actual conditions of to-day can hope to follow with intelligence the course of events still unfolding. So equipped, on the other hand, he will, if prophecy in such a case can be justified at all, find his needs supplied for years to come.

AUSTRALIA'S PROBLEM

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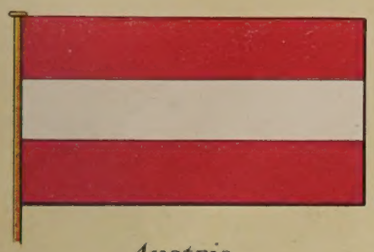

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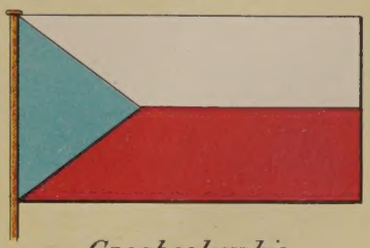

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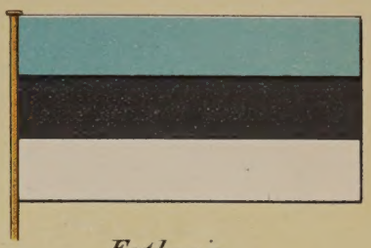
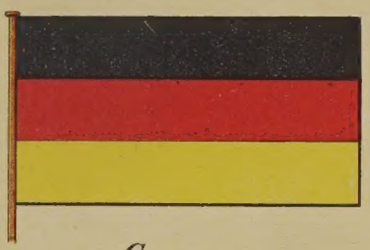


3. *Esthonia.*

4. *Finland.*



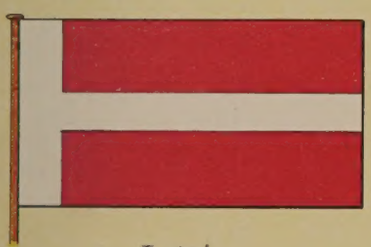
5. *Germany.*

6. *Hejaz.*

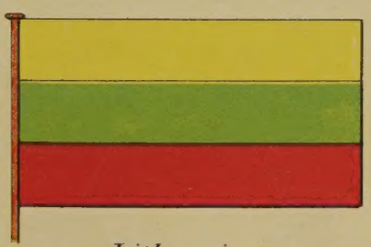
7. *Hungary.*

8. *Iceland.*

9. *Iraq.* (Mesopotamia)



10. *Latvia.*



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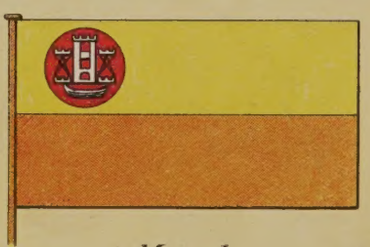

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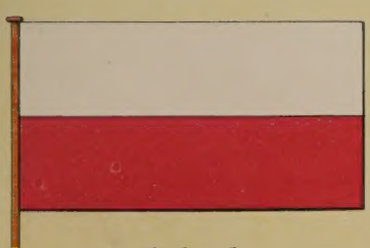

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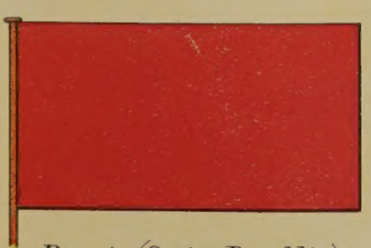

14. *Russia (Soviet Republic)*

15. *Serb, Croat, Slovene.*

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Siberia
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Alexandria to Port Said 225
Port Said to Aden 1310
Aden to Bombay 1660
Bombay to Colombo 1200
Colombo to Singapore 1680
Singapore to Hong Kong 1600
Hong Kong to Yokohama 1810
Yokohama to Victoria 4000
Victoria to Vancouver 78
Vancouver to Quebec 2905
Quebec to Liverpool 2625
St. John's to Liverpool 2670
New York to Glasgow 3070
New York to Liverpool 3034
New York to Southampton 3051
St. Nazaire 3290

W. & A. K. Johnston Limited, Edinburgh.

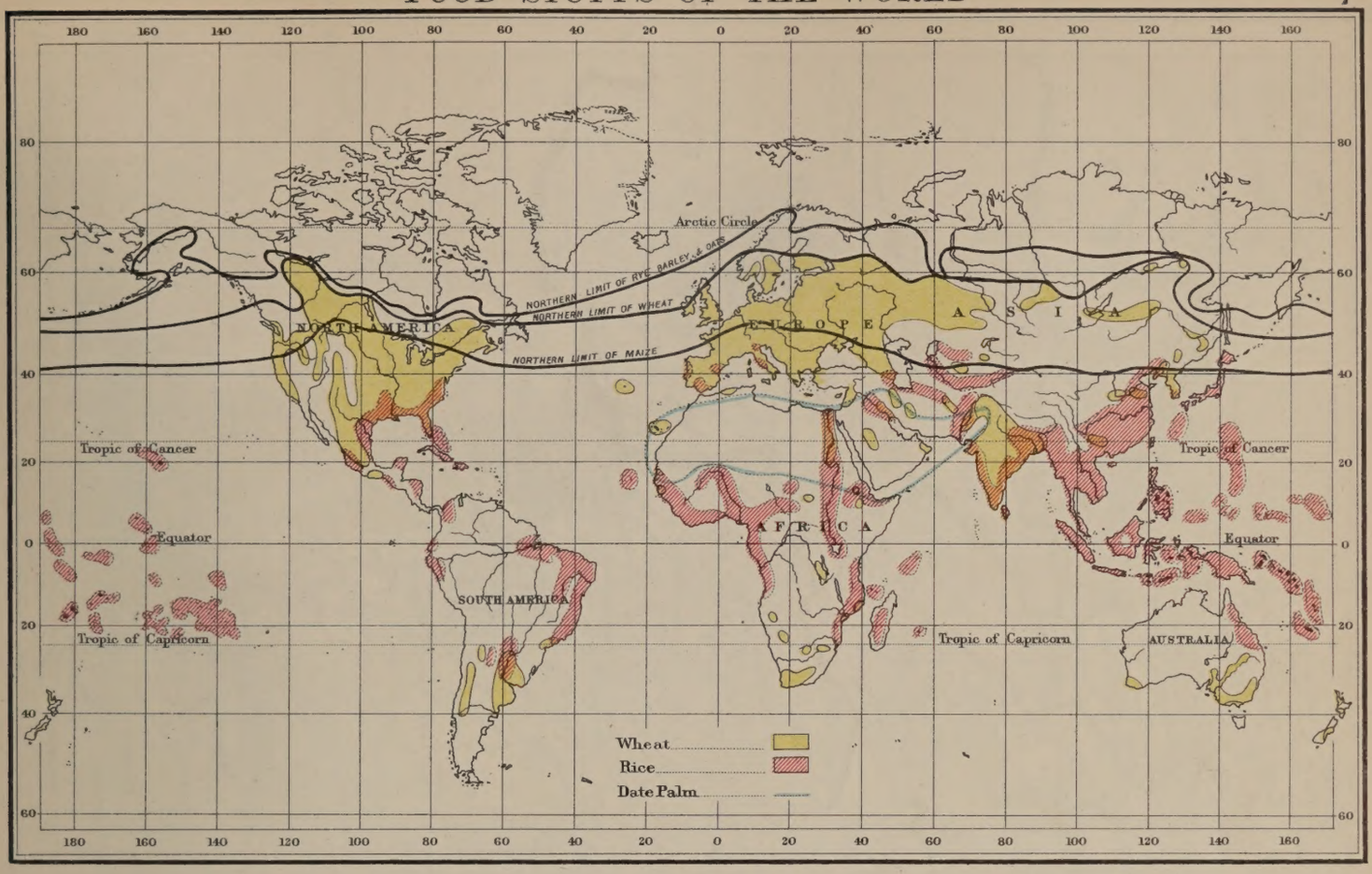
ARCTIC OCEAN
Franz Josef Ld
Spitsbergen
BARENTS SEA
Novaia Zemlia
North East C.
New Siberia
Nicholas II Land
GREENLAND
Arctic Circle
Iceland
Reykjavik
North C.
Trondhjem
Christiania
Archangel
RUSSIA
Siberia
Yakutsk
C. Farewell
Liverpool 2980
Quebec to Liverpool 2625
St. John's to Liverpool 1976
New York to Glasgow 3076
New York to Liverpool 3036
New York to Southampton 3091
St. Nazaire 3299
New York to Gibraltar 3650
Liverpool 3646
Southampton 3622
Liverpool 4043
Southampton 3682
Azores 2065
Madeira 2739
Pernambuco to Liverpool 4730
Para to Liverpool 4730
Para to Madeira 3168
Pernambuco to Southampton 3168
BRITISH ISLES
NORTH SEA
DENMARK
Edinburgh
Liverpool
London
Hamburg
Berlin
Warsaw
POLAND
BALTIC SEA
Petrograd
Moscow
Volga
Toboleks
Tiumen
Omsk
Tomsk
L. Baikal
Irkutsk
Yeniseisk
OKHOTSK SEA
FAR EASTERN REPS
Amur
Sakhalin
Khabarovsk
Vladivostok
OUTER MONGOLIA
Mukden
Hakodate
Japan Sea
Tokio
Osaka
Nagasaki
Shanghai
Hankow
Yang tse
Yellow Sea
CHINESE REPUBLIC
Pekin
Wei-hai-wei
Canton
Hong Kong
Formosa
JAPANESE EMPIRE
Tropic of Cancer
Hong Kong to Honolulu 4904
Marianne Is.
Philippine Islands
Manila
Yap I.
Caroline Is.
Equator
Borneo
Celebes
NEW GUINEA
Batavia
Java
Christmas I.
Darwin
York
Sumatra
Singapore
Ceylon
Colombo
Calcutta
Bombay
Madras
Andaman Is.
Nicobar Is.
Maldives
Laccadives
Seychelles
Diego Garcia
Aden
Socotra
Perim
Muscat
Karachi
Delhi
Ganges
Bhamo
Mandalay
Rangoon
SIAM
FRENCH INDO-CHINA
Hainan
Bay of Bengal
Arabian Sea
Persian Gulf
Kuwait
Basra
Bushire
Baghdad
Tehran
Kushk
PERSIA
AFGHANISTAN
Kabul
Peshawar
Kandahar
Quetta
Herat
Bokhara
Samarkand
Kashgar
Tashkend
Aral Sea
Caspian Sea
Astrakhan
Saratov
Ufa
Orenburg
Volga
Don
Dnieper
Odessa
Petrograd
Moscow
Toboleks
Tiumen
Omsk
Tomsk
L. Baikal
Irkutsk
Yeniseisk
Yakutsk
Lena
Amur
Khabarovsk
Vladivostok
Hakodate
Japan Sea
Tokio
Osaka
Nagasaki
Shanghai
Hankow
Yang tse
Yellow Sea
Pekin
Wei-hai-wei
Canton
Hong Kong
Formosa
Hainan

COAL AND IRON FIELDS OF THE WORLD

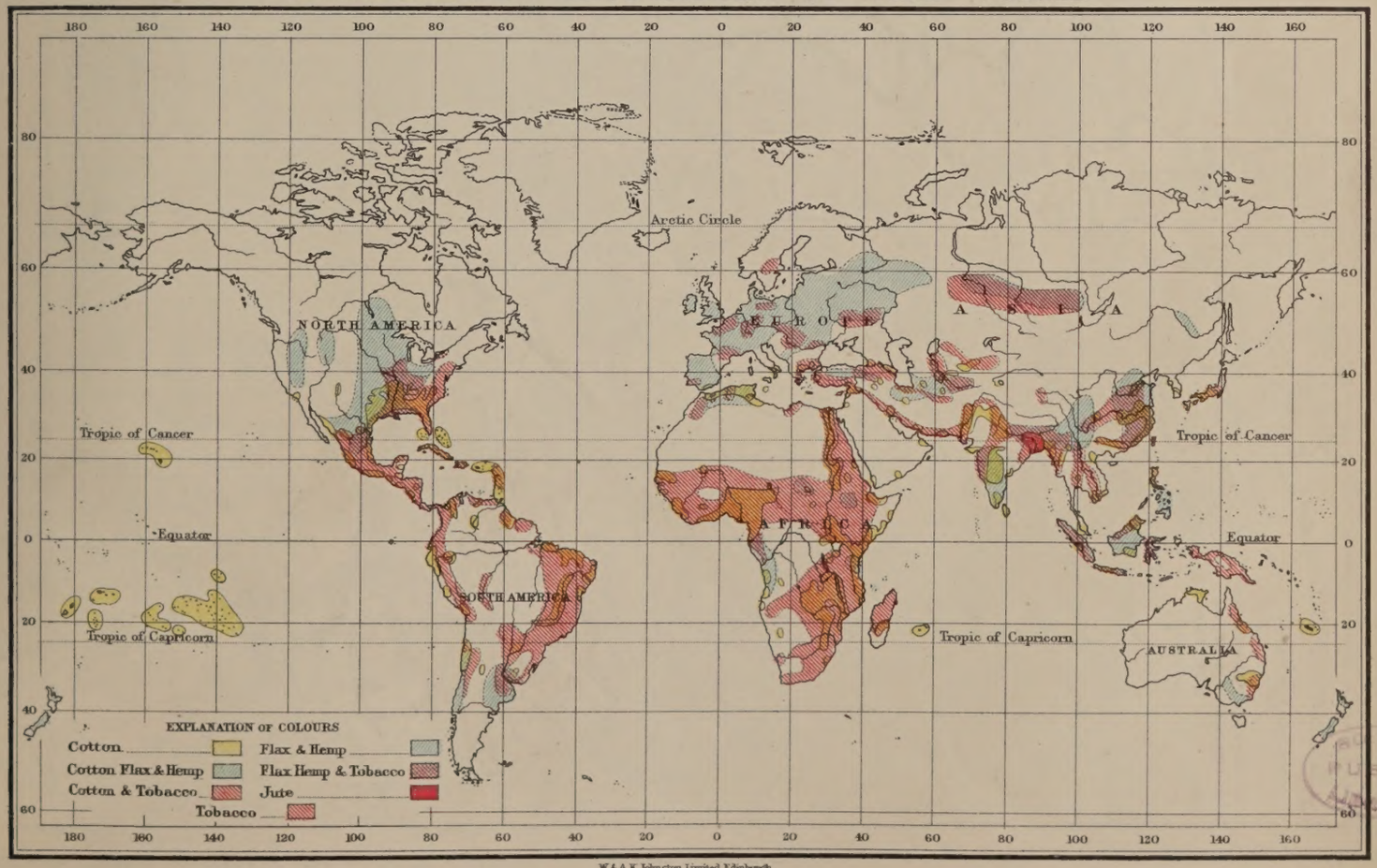
OIL FIELDS OF THE WORLD

W. & A. K. Johnston, Limited, Edinburgh.

FOOD STUFFS OF THE WORLD



TEXTILE RAW MATERIALS OF THE WORLD



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COAL AND IRON FIELDS OF EUROPE

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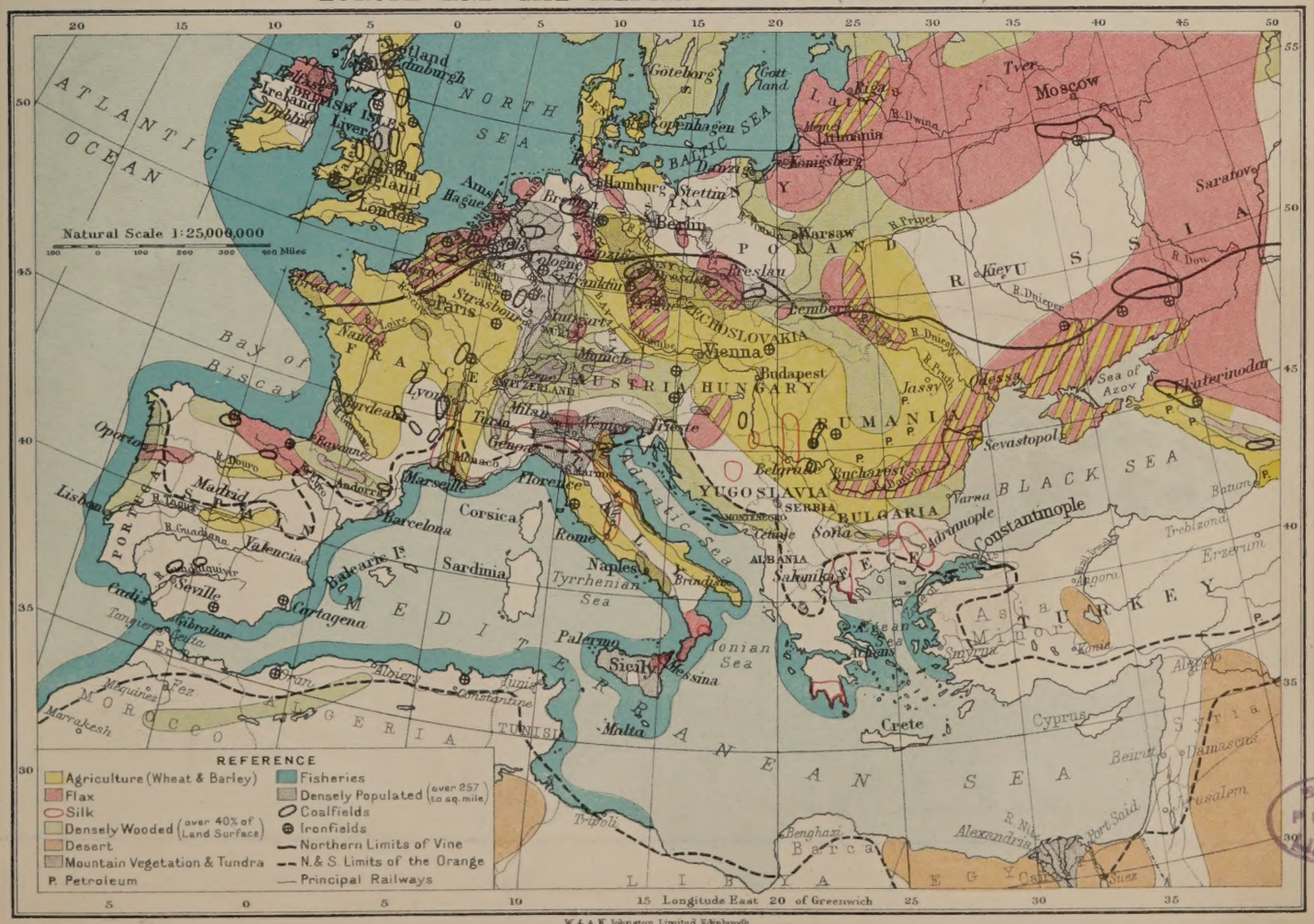
EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN (ECONOMIC)



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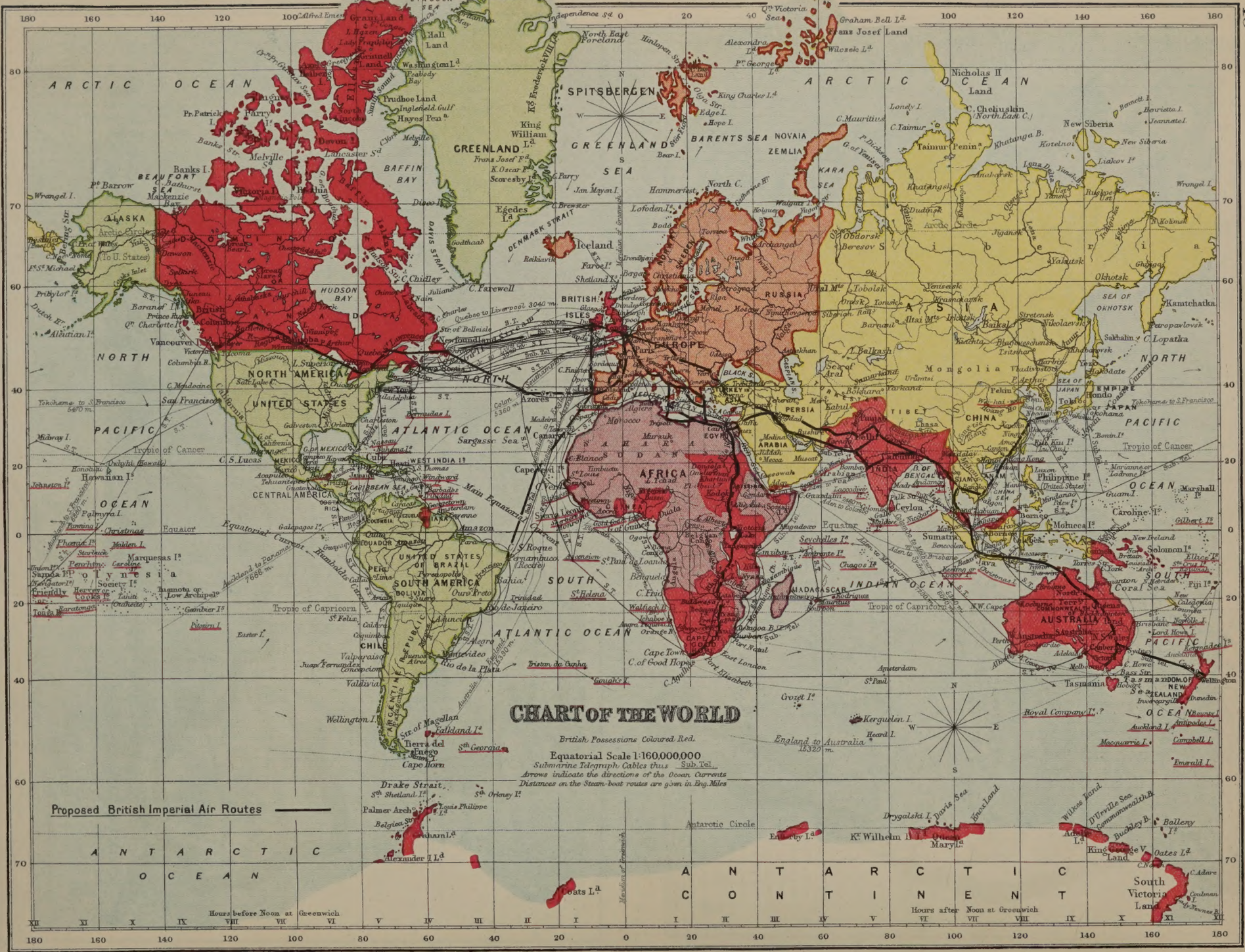
AIR ROUTES OF THE WORLD



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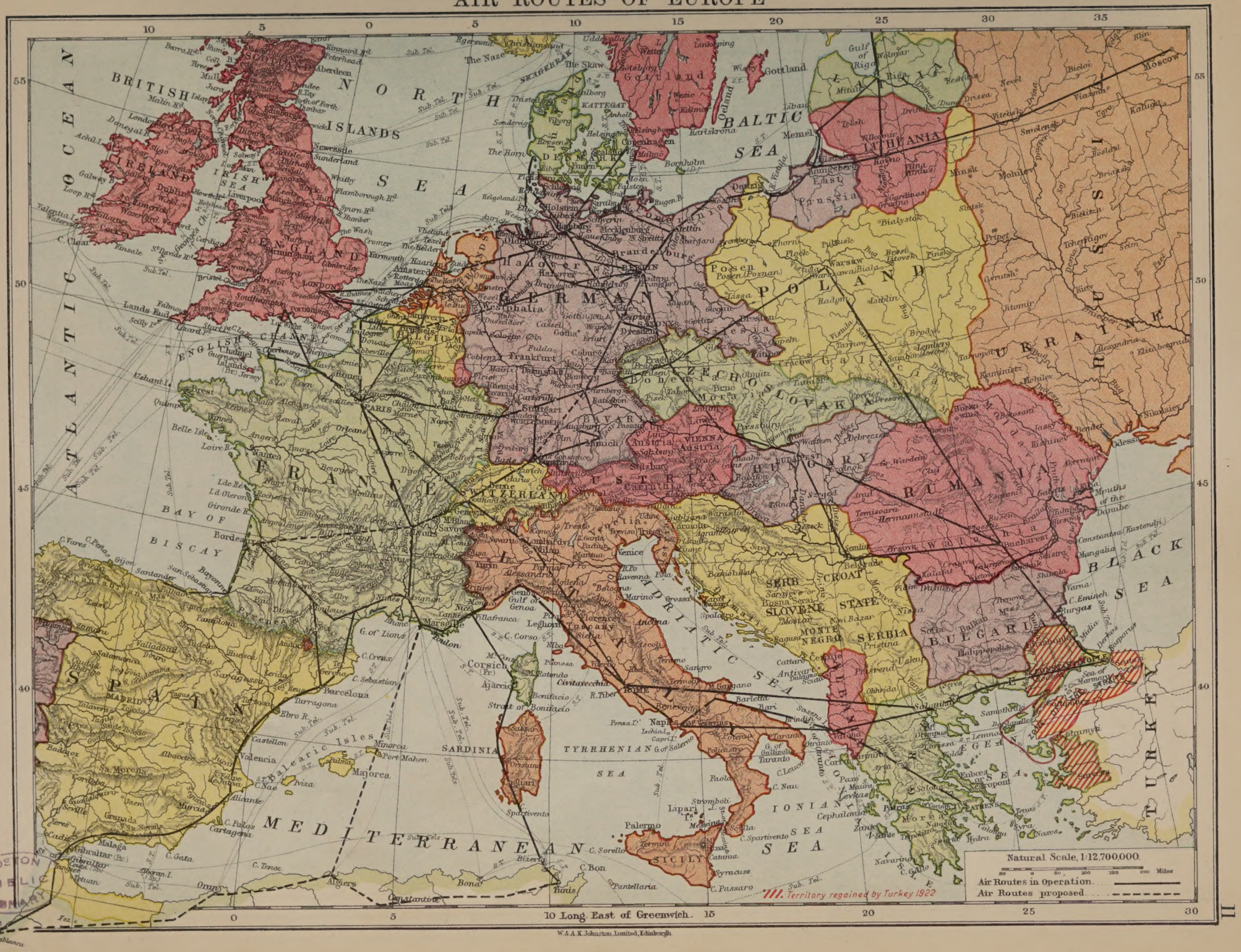
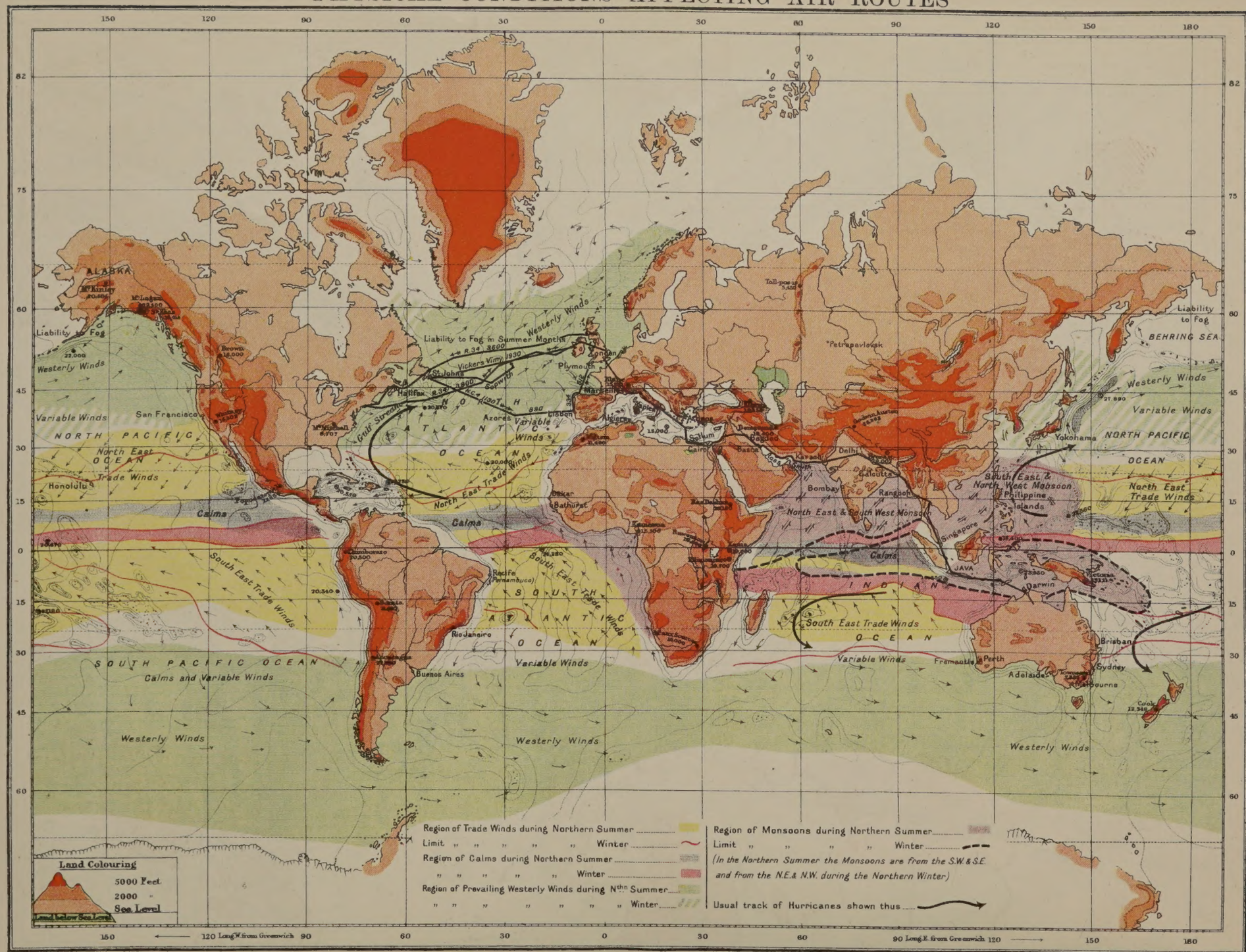
AIR ROUTES OF EUROPE


Natural Scale, 1:12,700,000.
Air Routes in Operation.
Air Routes proposed.
10 Long. East of Greenwich. 15
W. & A. K. Johnston, Limited, Edinburgh
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS AFFECTING AIR ROUTES



NOTE.—There is a marked difference between currents comparatively near the surface (as shown on this Map) and those in the upper strata of the atmosphere. At 10,000 ft. above sea level the direction of the N.E Trades in the Atlantic is reversed and the wind becomes a S.W. one.

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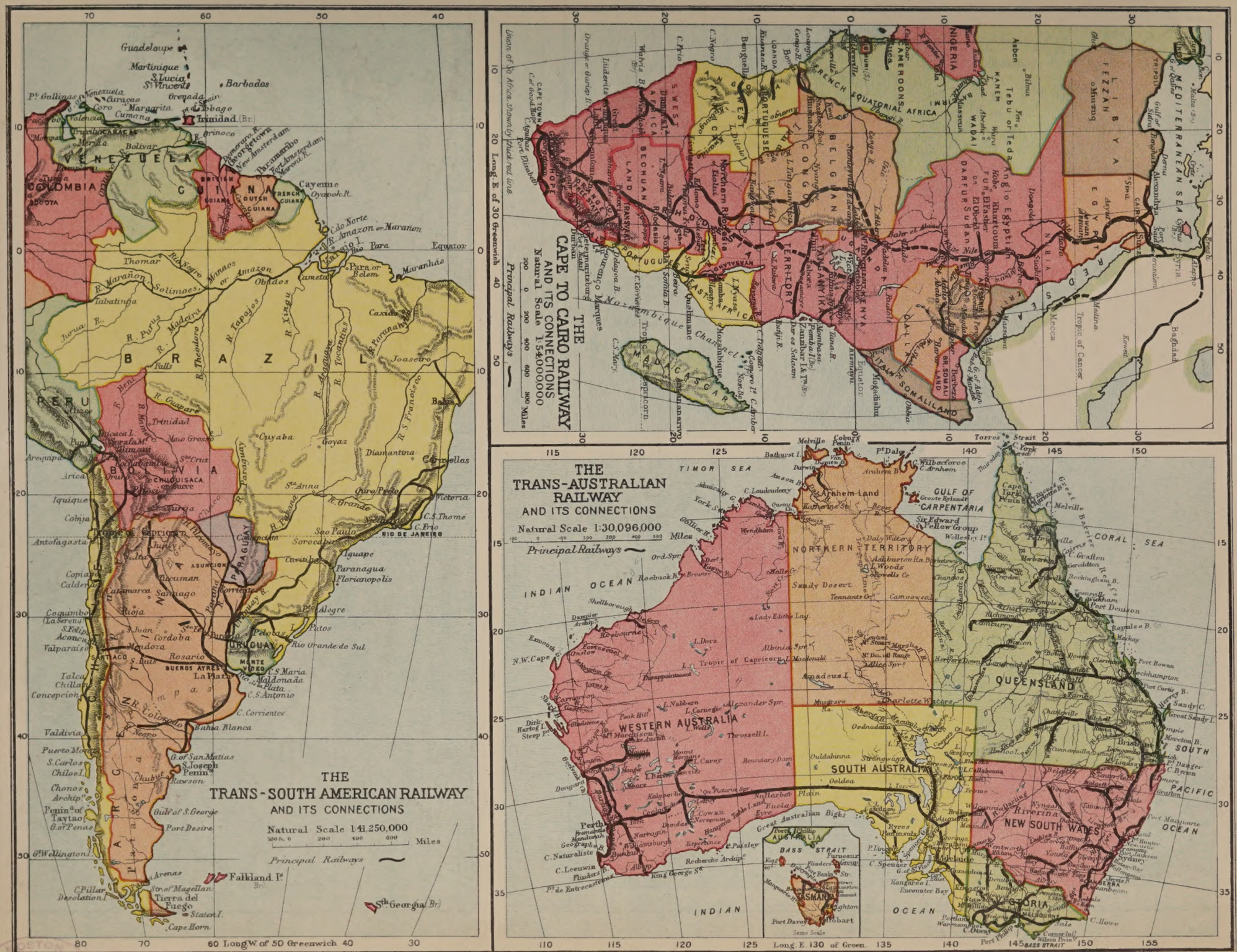

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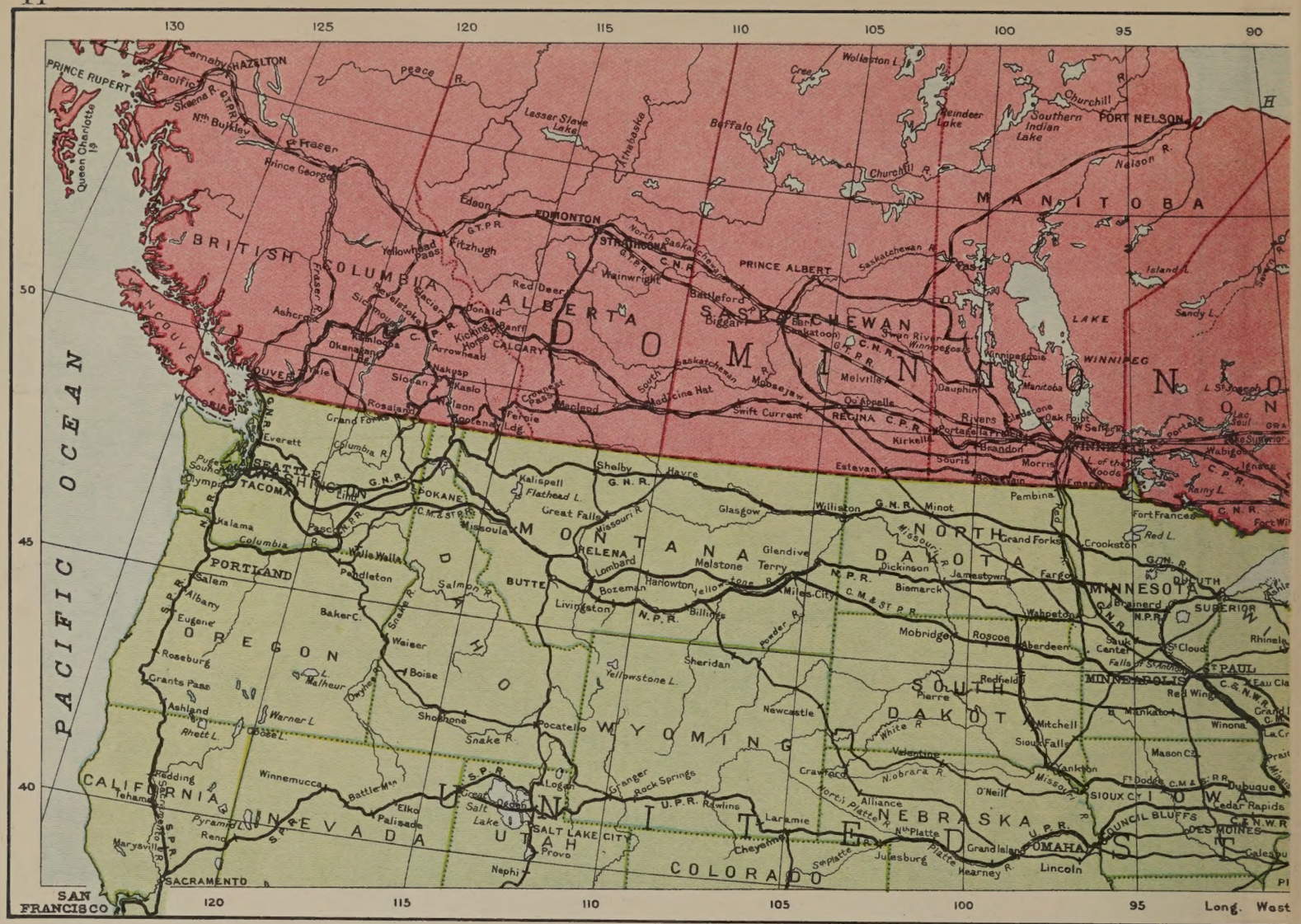
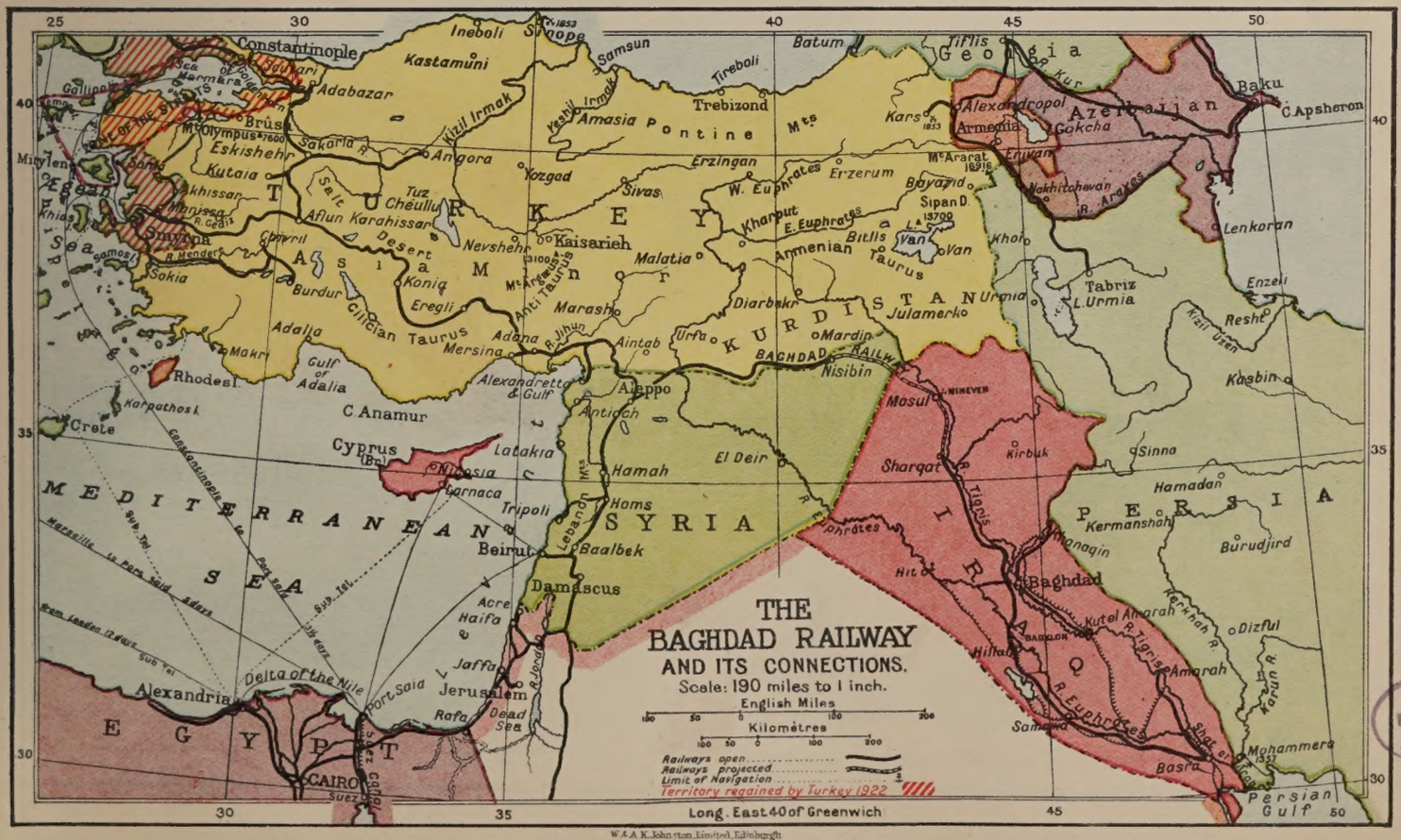

PACIFIC OCEAN
DOMINION
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
NEWFOUNDLAND
WASHINGTON
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
IDAHO
MONTANA
WYOMING
UTAH
COLORADO
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
MINNESOTA
IOWA
NEBRASKA
UNITED STATES
PRINCE RUPERT
VANCOUVER
VICTORIA
SEATTLE
TACOMA
PORTLAND
SALEM
SAN FRANCISCO
SACRAMENTO
EDMONTON
CALGARY
PRINCE ALBERT
REGINA
WINNIPEG
FORT NELSON
SPOKANE
HELENA
BUTTE
SALT LAKE CITY
OMAHA
LINCOLN
DES MOINES
COUNCIL BLUFFS
ST PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
DULUTH
SUPERIOR
Peace R.
Fraser R.
Columbia R.
Snake R.
Missouri R.
Yellowstone R.
Platte R.
Saskatchewan R.
Red R.
Nelson R.
Churchill R.
Athabaska R.
Great Slave Lake
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Manitoba
Lake of the Woods
Long. West

— THE —
TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY
AND ITS CONNECTIONS
Scale: 900 miles to 1 inch.
English Miles
Kilomètres
Railways thus
Territory regained by Turkey 1922
ARCTIC OCEAN
RUSSIA
SIBERIA
TRANS SIBERIAN RAILWAY
GERMANY
POLAND
FINLAND
RUMANIA
HUNGARY
TURKEY
PERSIA
AFGHANISTAN
BUKHARA
CHINA
MANCHURIA
MONGOLIA
TIBET
EGYPT
SYRIA
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Sea of Okhotsk
Bering Sea
Sea of Japan
Moscow
Petrograd
Archangel
Viatka
Kasan
Perm
Tiumen
Tobolsk
Omsk
Tomsk
Krasnoiarsk
Irkutsk
Chita
Khabarovsk
Vladivostock
Harbin
Mukden
PEKIN
Tientsin
Nanking
Hankau
Shanghai
Nagasaki
Yokohama
Tokio
Kioto
Osaka
Kobe
Constantinople
Angora
Erzerum
Baku
Tiflis
Batoum
Trebizond
Smyrna
Alexandria
Cairo
Jerusalem
Damascus
Aleppo
Baghdad
Bagdad
Bussorah
Ispahan
Teheran
Tashkend
Samarkand
Bokhara
Merv
Termez
Khiva
Orenburg
Astrakhan
Saratov
Kazan
Viatka
Kotlas
Archangel
Petrograd
Moscow
Kiev
Odessa
Warsaw
Berlin
Hamburg
Paris
Calais
Dover
Gibraltar
Malta
Cyprus
Barca
Libyan Desert
Kashgar
Yarkand
Khotan
Aksu
Urumtsi
Kuldja
Semipalatinsk
Omsk
Barnaul
Biisk
Kiakhta
Maimatchin
Urga
Kalgan
Peking
Tientsin
Kiao-chau
Weihaiwei
Port Arthur
Dalny
Newchwang
Antung
Fusan
Gensan
Vladivostock
Hakodate
Aomori
Sendai
Tokio
Yokohama
Nagoya
Kioto
Osaka
Kobe
Shimonoseki
Nagasaki
Riu Kiu Is.
Formosa
Sakhalin I.
Kurile Is.
Okhotsk
Yakutsk
Verkhoyansk
Irkutsk
Lake Baikal
Lake Balkash
Aral Sea
Caspian Sea
Black Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Red Sea
Persian Gulf
Arabian Sea
Indian Ocean
Longitude East 80 of Greenwich
W. & A. K. Johnston, Limited, Edinburgh



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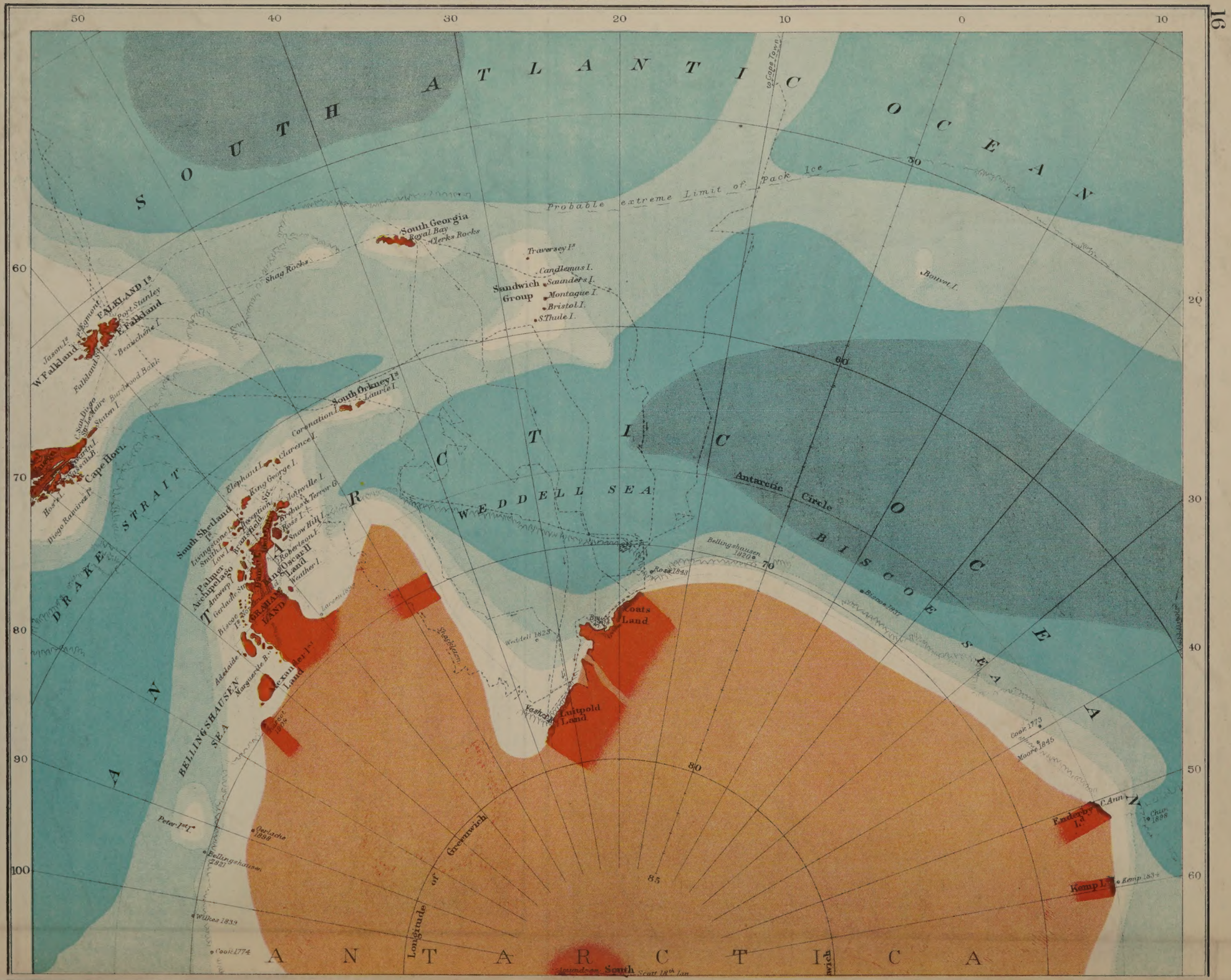
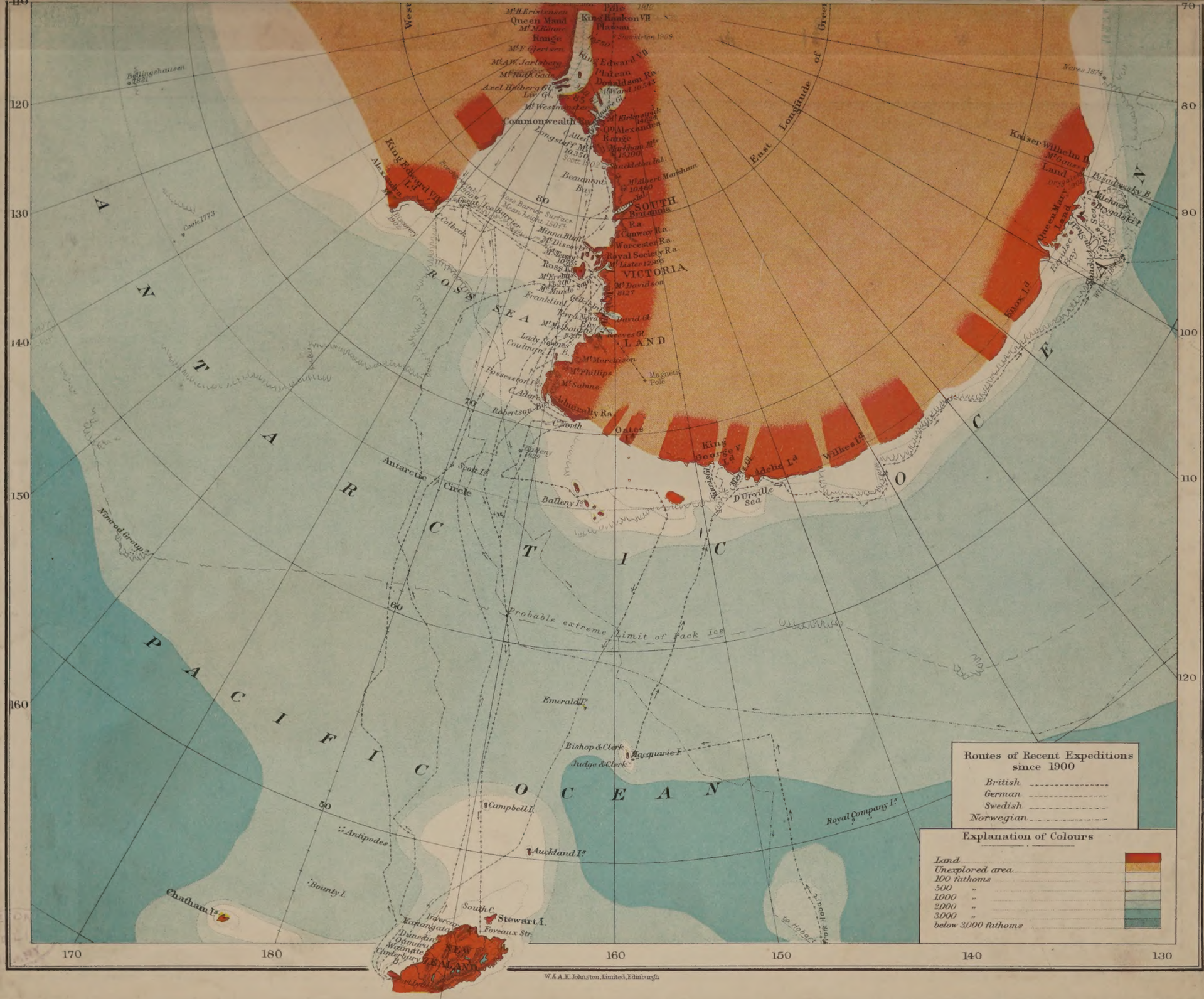
RECENT EXPLORATIONS IN THE ANTARCTIC.


SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
Probable extreme Limit of Pack Ice
South Georgia
Royal Bay
Clerks Rocks
Shag Rocks
Traversey Is
Candlemas I.
Sandwich Group
Saunders I.
Montague I.
Bristol I.
S. Thule I.
Bouvet I.
W. Falkland
FALKLAND Is
Port Stanley
E. Falkland
Breaksheene I.
Jason Is
Raymond
Falkland Sd
Burdwood Bank
South Diego
Sea Lion Cave
Staten I.
Cape Horn
Hoste I.
Diego Ramirez Is
DRAKE STRAIT
South Orkney Is
Laurie I.
Coronation I.
Clarence I.
Elephant I.
King George I.
South Shetland Is
Livingstone I.
Smith I.
Low I.
Deception
Brown Hd.
Palmer Archipelago
Trinity Land
Antwerp I.
Garlands Str.
Bismarck Str.
Joinville I.
Dundee I.
Joseph Penasola & Terror G.
Ross I.
Snow Hill I.
Robertson I.
Weather I.
Louis Philippe Land
GRAHAM LAND
Adelaide
Marguerite B.
Alexander I Land
BELLINGSHAUSEN SEA
Peter I Is
Biscoe Is
Biscoe 1831
Biscoe 1832
Biscoe 1832
Biscoe 1832


Routes of Recent Expeditions since 1900
British
German
Swedish
Norwegian
Explanation of Colours
Land
Unexplored area
100 fathoms
500 "
1000 "
2000 "
3000 "
below 3000 fathoms
ANTARCTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
ROSS SEA
VICTORIA LAND
SOUTH Britannia Ra.
Queen Alexandra Range
Commonwealth Bay
King Edward VII Plateau
King Edward VII L.d
Queen Maud Range
King Haakon VII Plateau
Kaiser Wilhelm II Land
Queen Mary Land
Adelie L.d
Wilkes L.d
King George V L.d
Balleny Is.
Scott I.
Emerald I.
Bishop & Clerk
Judge & Clerk
Macquarie I.
Campbell I.
Auckland Is.
Antipodes
Bounty I.
Chatham Is.
Stewart I.
NEW ZEALAND
Royal Company Is.
Antarctic Circle
Probable extreme limit of pack ice
Magnetic Pole
East Longitude of Greenwich
West
Cook 1773
Ross 1841
Borchgrevink 1899
Scott 1902
Shackleton 1909
Amundsen 1911
Mawson 1912
Nares 1874
Nimrod Group
Foveaux Str.
South C.
Dunedin
Invercargill
Christchurch
Wellington
Lyttelton
Timaru
Oamaru
Greymouth
Nelson
Blenheim
Hokitika
Westport
Kaikoura
Gisborne
Napier
Hastings
Wanganui
Palmerston
New Plymouth
Auckland
Hamilton
Thames
Whangarei
Kawhia
Raglan
Mokau
Waitara
Wanganui
Foxton
Wellington
Wairarapa
Hawke Bay
Poverty Bay
Bay of Plenty
Tauranga
Whakatane
Opotiki

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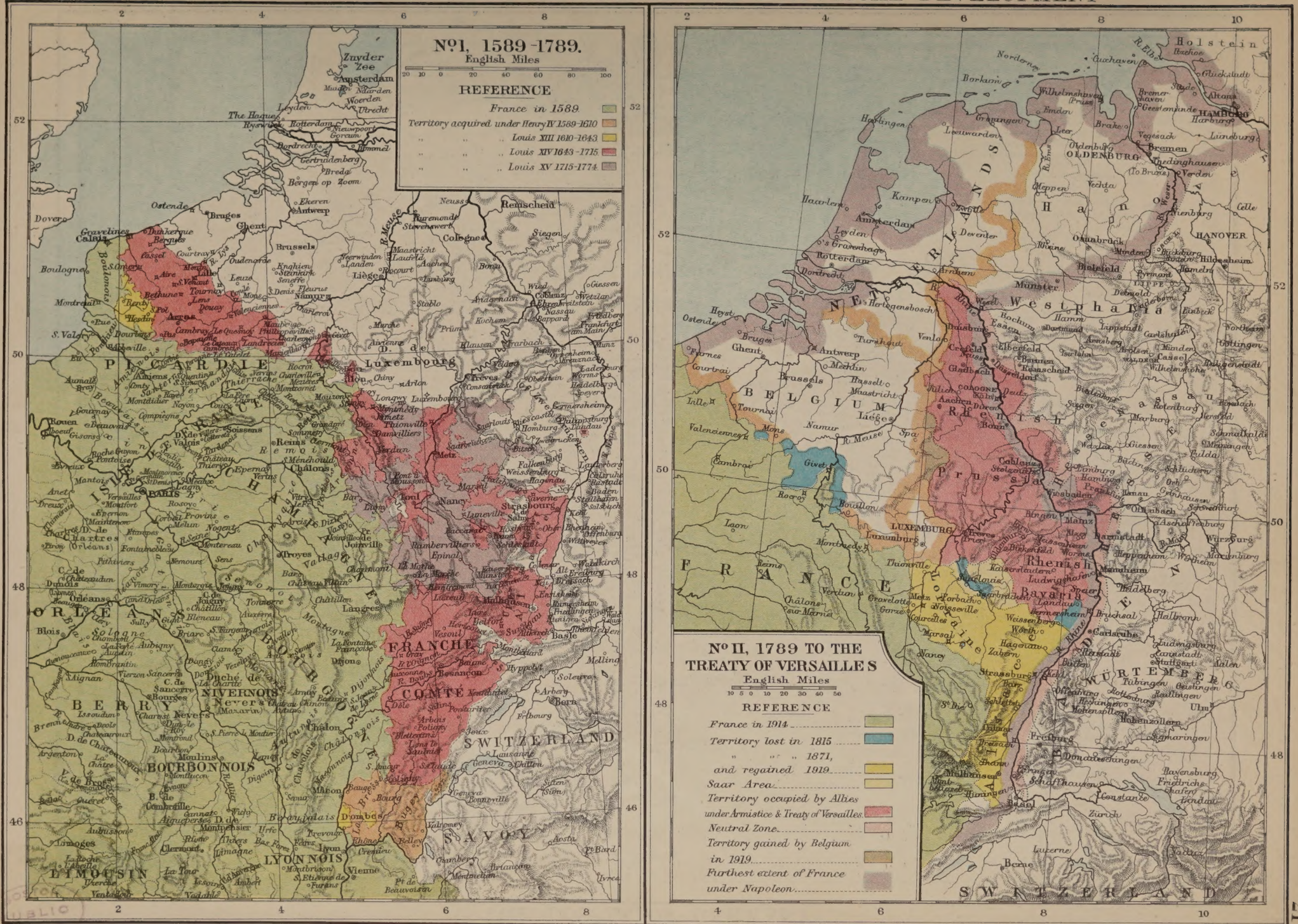
THE EASTERN FRONTIER OF FRANCE: ITS HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT



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THE LOSSES OF GERMANY

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THE ECONOMIC LOSSES OF GERMANY AND THE PROBLEM OF REPARATIONS

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THE LOSSES OF AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY

BOHEMIA
MORAVIA
SILESIA
GALICIA
AUSTRIA
Upper Austria
Lower Austria
SALZBURG
TYROL
STYRIA
CARINTHIA
CARNIOLA
HUNGARY
CROATIA SLAVONIA
BUKOWINA
RUMANIA
SERBIA
BOSNIA
HERCEGOVINA
DALMATIA
MONTENEGRO
SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE
BULGARIA
ITALY
VENETIA
ISTRIA
Gulf of Venice
ADRIATIC SEA
BAVARIA
WURTEMBERG
Thuringer Wald
Erz Gebirge
Böhmer Wald
Carpathian Mts.
Julian Alps
Dinaric Alps
Danube R.
Vienna
Budapest
Munich
Trieste
Venice
Prague
Brünn
Krakow
Lemberg
Agram
Belgrade
Sarajevo
Ragusa
Cattaro
Spalato
Zara
Fiume
Pola
Graz
Innsbruck
Salzburg
Linz
Pressburg
Debreczin
Temesvar
Hermannstadt
Kronstadt
Jassy
Czernowitz
Lemberg
Stanislau
Przemysl
Tarnopol
Brody
Zloczow
Rovno
Lutsk
Kolomea
Stanislau
Galicia
Bukowina
Moldova R.
Suczawa
Kimpolung
Pucioasa
Targoviste
Ploesti
Bucharest
Giurgevo
Rustchuk
Varna
Constantinople
Sofia
Nish
Uskub
Mitrovitza
Pristina
Novi Bazar
Prizrend
Scutari
Durazzo
Valona
Corfu
Otranto
Ancona
Rimini
Ravenna
Bologna
Modena
Parma
Milan
Turin
Genoa
Florence
Pisa
Leghorn
Rome
Naples
Foggia
Bari
Brindisi
Taranto
Reggio
Messina
Palermo
Trapani
Malta
Tripoli
Tunis
Algiers
Marseilles
Nice
Corsica
Sardinia
Elba I.
Lissa I.
Curzola
Lagosta
Meleda
Lesina I.
Zara I.
Pelagosa I.
Premuda I.
Grado
Aquileia
Udine
Belluno
Cadore
Trent
Verona
Mantua
Brescia
Bergamo
Como
Lugano
Lake Garda
Lake Maggiore
Lake Constance
Lake Balaton
Lake Neusiedler
Lake Scutari
Lake Ochrida
Lake Prespa
Lake Ostrovo
Lake Doiran
Lake Tachinos
Lake Janina
Lake Castoria
Lake Ochrida
Lake Presba

CHANGES IN THE BALKANS

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THE LITTLE ENTENTE: CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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THE LITTLE ENTENTE:
SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE
Natural Scale 1:3,300,000
English Miles
10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
Longitude East of Greenwich
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
RUMANIA
ITALY
BULGARIA
GREECE
ALBANIA
MONTENEGRO
BOSNIA
HERCEGOVINA
SERBIA
CROATIA
SLAVONIA
DALMATIA
CARNIOLA
CARINTHIA
ISTRIA
VOIVODINA
BANAT
SYRMIA
MACEDONIA
THRACE
ADRIATIC SEA
SARAJEVO
BELGRADE
SALONIKA
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THE LITTLE ENTENTE: THE GROWTH OF RUMANIA

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THE EXPANSION OF GREECE

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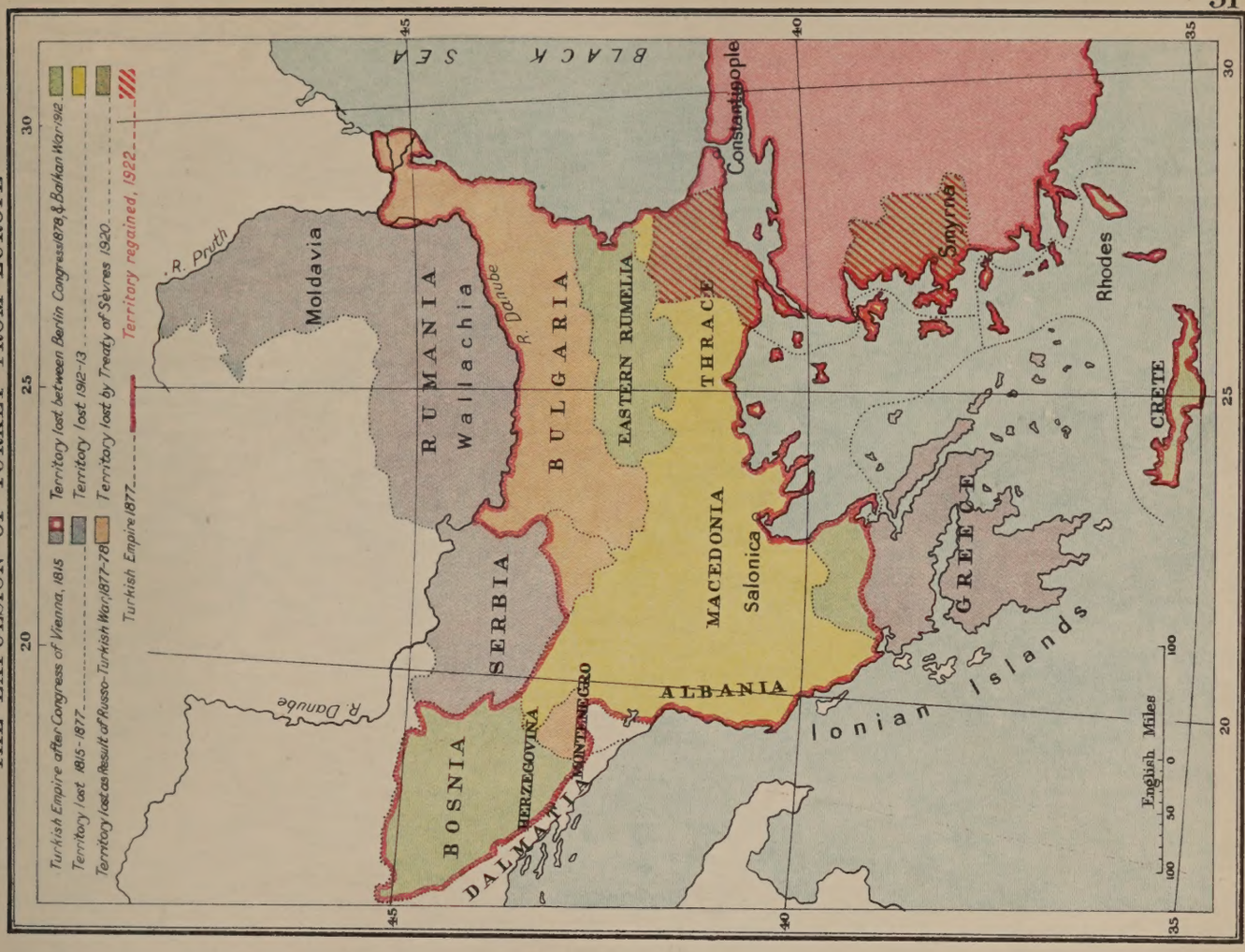
THE EXPULSION OF TURKEY FROM EUROPE



THE HISTORIC MEMORIES OF POLAND

W. & A. K. Johnston, Limited, Edinburgh

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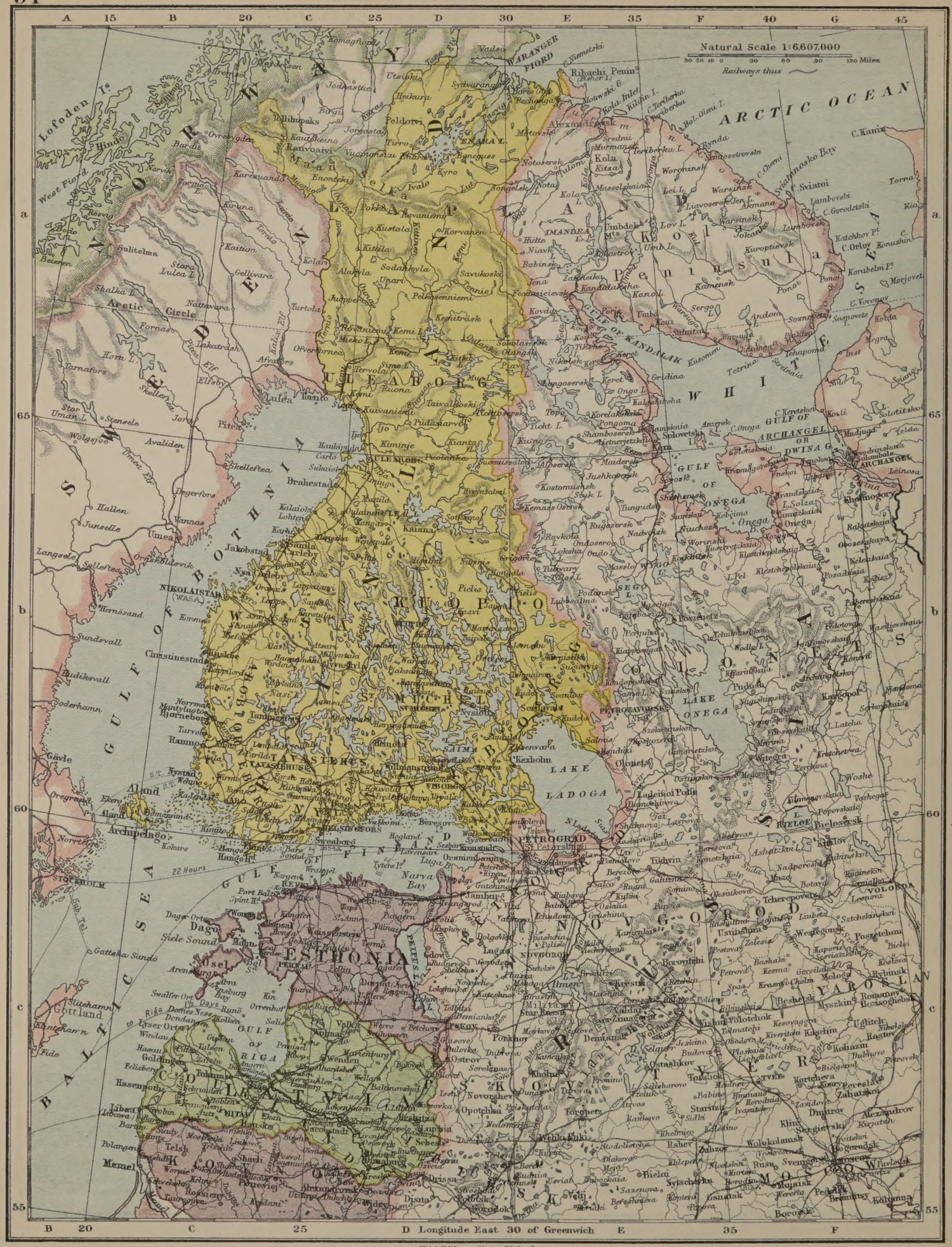
THE NEW BALTIC STATES



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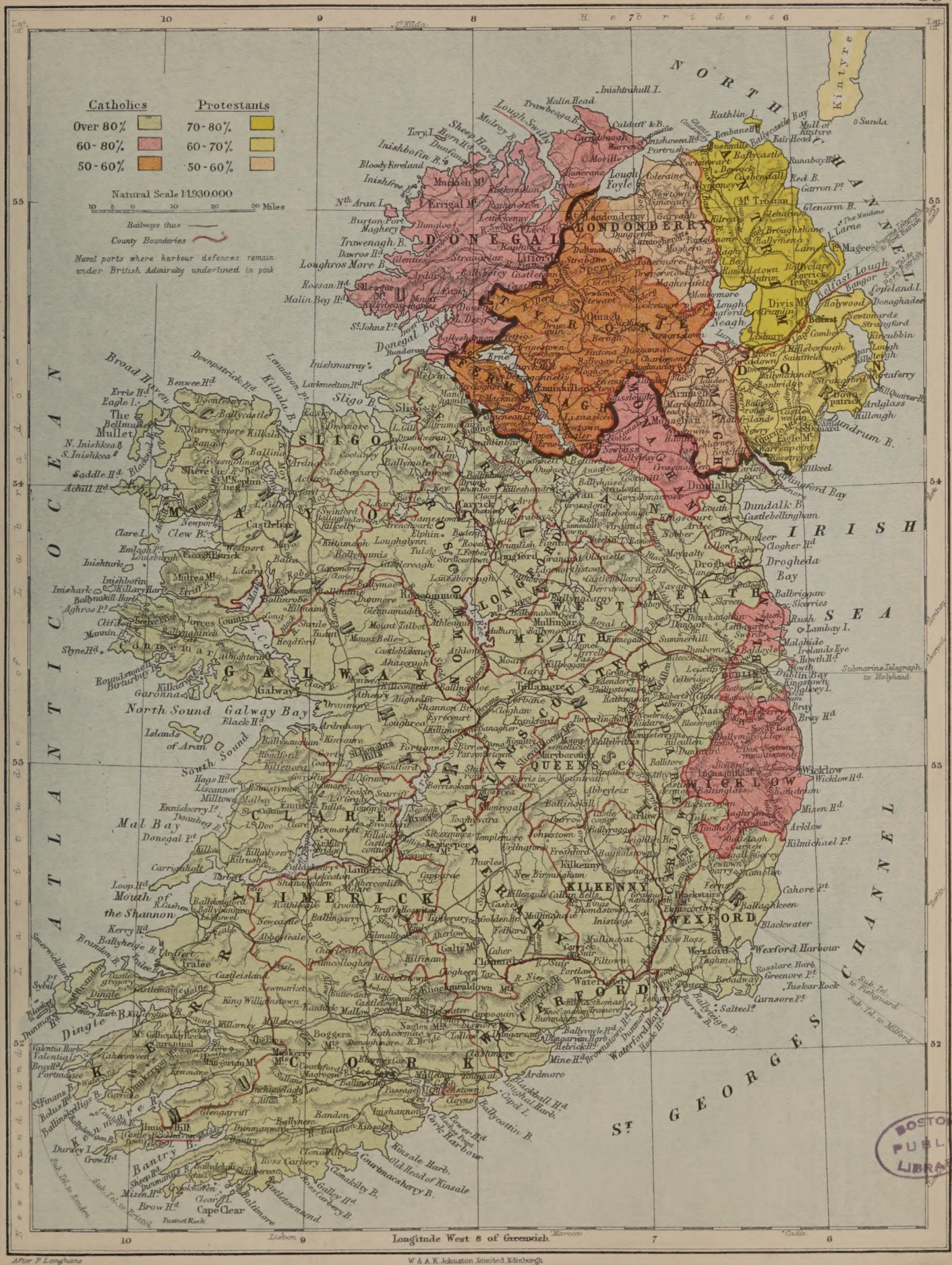
THE IRISH FREE STATE AND NORTHERN IRELAND
SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS



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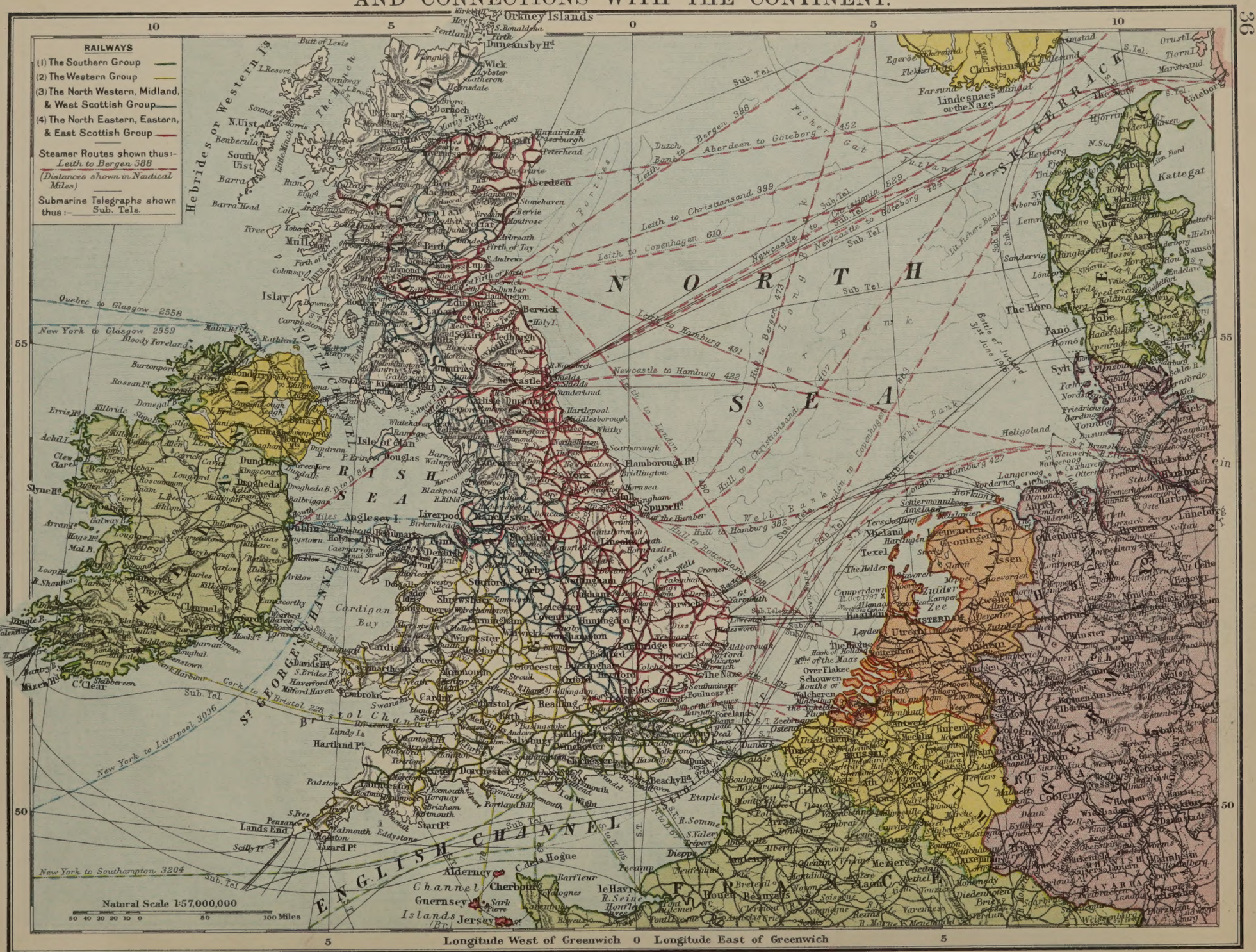
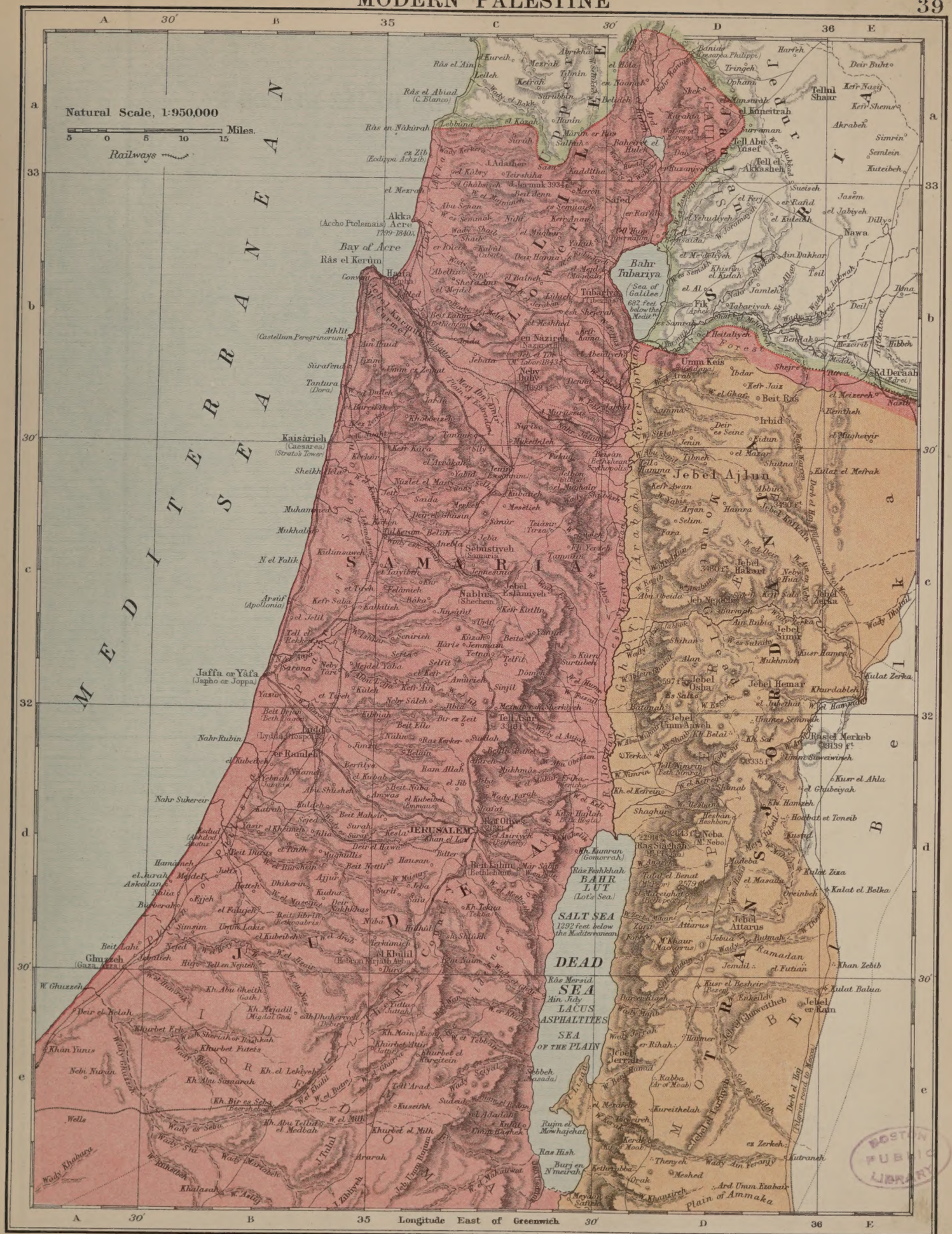
THE BRITISH ISLES SHOWING THE NEW GROUPING OF RAILWAYS AND CONNECTIONS WITH THE CONTINENT.


RAILWAYS
(1) The Southern Group
(2) The Western Group
(3) The North Western, Midland, & West Scottish Group
(4) The North Eastern, Eastern, & East Scottish Group
Steamer Routes shown thus:- Leith to Bergen 388
(Distances shown in Nautical Miles)
Submarine Telegraphs shown thus:- Sub. Tels.
Natural Scale 1:57,000,000
50 40 30 20 10 0 50 100 Miles
Longitude West of Greenwich 0 Longitude East of Greenwich
NORTH SEA
ENGLISH CHANNEL
IRISH SEA
Orkney Islands
Hebrides or Western Is
Shetland Is
Faroe Islands
Iceland
Dogger Bank
Long Forties
Outer Rinks
Fisher Gat
Skagerrack
Kattegat
Heligoland
Battle of Jutland 31st June 1916
Leith to Bergen 388
Dutch Bank to Aberdeen to Göteborg 452
Leith to Christiansand 399
Leith to Copenhagen 610
Newcastle to Christiania 529
Newcastle to Göteborg 464
Leith to Hamburg 491
Hull to Bergen 473
Newcastle to Hamburg 422
Hull to Christiansand 460
Hull to Copenhagen 807
Hull to Hamburg 427
Hull to Rotterdam 382
London to Hamburg 407
London to Copenhagen 883
Quebec to Glasgow 2558
New York to Glasgow 2959
New York to Liverpool 3036
New York to Southampton 3204
Cork to Bristol 228
Cardigan Bay
Bristol Channel
St. George's Channel
Channel Islands
Alderney
Cherbourg
Guernsey
Sark
Jersey
Le Havre
Dieppe
Calais
Boulogne
Ostend
Zeebrugge
Antwerp
Brussels
Rotterdam
Amsterdam
Hook of Holland
Flushing
Zuider Zee
Texel
Helder
Schouwen
Over Flakee
Mouths of the Maas
Walcheren
Ymuiden
Haarlem
Leyden
Utrecht
Arnhem
Nijmegen
Groningen
Leeuwarden
Harlingen
Vlieland
Terschelling
Ameland
Schiermonnikoog
Delfzijl
Emden
Borkum
Norderney
Langeroog
Wangerooge
Cuxhaven
Bremerhaven
Bremen
Hamburg
Harburg
Lüneburg
Kiel
Flensburg
Sylt
Rømø
Fanø
The Horn
Esbjerg
Frederica
Kolding
Vejle
Aarhus
Randers
Aalborg
Hirtshals
Skagen
Frederikshavn
Gothenburg
Marstrand
Tjörn
Orust I.
Strömstad
Christiansand
Egersund
Farsund
Lindesnaes or the Naze
Mandal
Arendal
Tvedestrand
Risör
Langesund
Brevik
Larvik
Fredrikstad
Hvaler
Sandefjord
Tönsberg
Horten
Moss
Drammen
Hougesund
Haugesund
Stavanger
Egersund
Flekkefjord
Lister
Mandal
Farsund
Lindesnaes

ASIA
Natural Scale 1:47,000,000=740 miles to an inch
200 0 200 400 600 Miles
Note: The boundaries in Thrace and Asia Minor are coloured according to the Treaty of Sèvres 1920
Territory lost by Turkey 1920, regained 1922
Note:- The Far Eastern Republic is coloured Olive Green.
Longitude East 80 of Greenwich
W. & A.K. Johnston, Limited, Edinburgh
EUROPEAN RUSSIA
ARCTIC OCEAN
SIBERIA
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
EMPIRE OF JAPAN
CENTRAL ASIATIC TURKISTAN
MONGOLIA
MANCHURIA
SINKIANG
TIBET
CHINA
PERSIA
ARABIA
AFGHANISTAN
BALUCHISTAN
INDIA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
CEYLON
FR INDO CHINA
SIAM
MALAYSIA
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
BORNEO
Celebes
New Guinea
INDIAN OCEAN
SEA OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
CHINA SEA
Gulf of Aden
Gulf of Oman
Gulf of Siam
Malacca Strait
Sumatra
Singapore (Br)
Malay Peninsula
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
Taimur Pen.
Nicholas II Land
New Siberia Is.
Franz Josef Land
Spitsbergen
Nova Zembla
Kara Sea
White Sea
Baltic Sea
North Sea
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
Lake Baikal
Lake Balkhash
Sea of Okhotsk
Bering Sea
Yellow Sea
Eastern Sea
Formosa
Hainan
Sakhalin I.
Kuriles Islands
Yablonoi Mts
Stanovoi Mts
Verkhoiansk Mts
Altai Mts
Thian Shan Mts
Kuen Lun Mts
Himalaya Mts
Ural Mts
Caucasus Mts
Elburz Mts
Hejaz Mts
Yenisei R.
Lena R.
Amur R.
Yangtse Kiang
Hwang Ho
Mekong R.
Ganges R.
Indus R.
Euphrates R.
Tigris R.
Nile R.
Volga R.
Ob R.
Irtish R.
Brahmaputra R.
Irrawaddy R.
Salween R.
Menam R.
Red Sea
Persian Gulf
Gulf of Cutch
Gulf of Martaban
Gulf of Tonkin
Gulf of Anadir
Gulf of Tartary
Sea of Japan
Sea of Kamtchatka
Bering I.
Kamtchatka
Lake Baikal
Moscow
Petrograd
Warsaw
Odessa
Constantinople
Black Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Cairo
Jerusalem
Damascus
Baghdad
Mecca
Medina
Muscat
Aden (Br)
Socotra (Br)
Perim (Br)
Bombay
Madras
Calcutta
Delhi
Lucknow
Allahabad
Hyderabad
Nagpur
Rangoon
Mandalay
Bangkok
Saigon
Hanoi
Colombo
Maldive Is
Laccadive Is
Andaman Is
Nicobar Is
Peking
Nanking
Shanghai
Hankow
Canton
Hongkong (Br)
Foochow
Taihoku
Manila
Luzon
Leyte
Mindanao
Palawan
Celebes Sea
Molucca Passage
Gilolo
Pelew Is
S. Andrew Is
Riu Kiu Is
Shikoku
Kyushu
Nagoya
Yokohama
Tokio
Osaka
Kobe
Vladivostok
Harbin
Mukden
Port Arthur
Weihaiwei
Kiaochow
Tsinan
Taiyuan
Kalgan
Urga
Urumtsi
Kashgar
Yarkand
Khotan
Aksu
Turfan
Hami
Barkul
Kuldja
Semipalatinsk
Omsk
Tomsk
Irkutsk
Yakutsk
Verkhoiansk
Yeniseisk
Krasnoiarsk
Tobolsk
Perm
Orenburg
Tashkend
Samarkand
Bokhara
Khiva
Krasnovodsk
Askabad
Tabriz
Tehran
Ispahan
Kabul
Herat
Kandahar
Quetta
Peshawar
Kashgar
Khartum
Suakin
Harar
Aden
Muscat
Basra
Mosul
Aleppo
Damascus
Jerusalem
Cairo
Alexandria
Port Said
Suez
Constantinople
Smyrna
Angora
Erzerum
Batum
Baku
Tiflis
Odessa
Warsaw
Petrograd
Moscow
Archangel
Alexandrovsk
Kolguev I.
Novaya Zemlya
Franz Josef Land
Spitsbergen
North Cape
Arctic Circle
London
Paris
Berlin
Stockholm
Christiania
Copenhagen
Riga
Libau
Helsingfors
Reval
Dvina R.
Petchora R.
Ural R.
Volga R.
Don R.
Dnieper R.
Danube R.
Rhine R.
Seine R.
Thames R.
Elbe R.
Oder R.
Vistula R.
Niemen R.
Pechora R.
Kama R.
Tobol R.
Irtish R.
Ob R.

SYRIA AND IRAQ
Natural Scale 1:5,350,000
50 40 30 20 10 0 30 100 Miles
Railways
Badiet Esh Sham
(Syrian Desert)
Jebel Hazimiat
Araza
Kasr el Azrak
Wady Sirhan
Damascus
DAMASCUS
Aleppo
ALEPPO
SYRIA
IRAQ
BAGHDAD
Jerusalem
BEIRUT
Tripoli
Latakia
Hamah
Hems
Palmyra
Mosul
Kerbela
Hilla
Kirkuk
Erbil
Urfah
Diarbekr
Mardin
Van
LAKE VAN
Bitlis
Malatia
Kaisarieh
Marash
Adana
Aintab
Euphrates
Tigris
Mesopotamia
Kurdistan
Armenia
Persia
Arabia
Palestine
Mediterranean Sea
Dead Sea
Euphrates New Channel
Shatt el Arab
Bahr-i-Nejef
Bahr-i-Shinafia
Basra
Muhallah
Amara
Kut el Hai
Nejef or Meshed Ali
Hindia
Hillah
Ramadie
Hit
Samarra
Kizil Robat
Khanikin
Kifri
Tuz Khurmatli
Kala Jehaar
Altun Keupri
Dibekri
Rowanduz
Suj Bulak
Saujbulak
Sakis
Serdesht
Kizil Uzan R.
Khoramabad
Dizful
Susa R.
Shuster
Pushti Kuh
Kuh-i-Luristan
Kuh-i-Shah
Kuh-i-Kerkha
Kuh-i-Hamrin
Jebel Sinjar
Jebel Makhul
Jebel Tekrit
Jebel Abdul Aziz
Jebel Bishri
Jebel Aswad
Jebel Druse
Jebel Ansarieh
Jebel Akkar
Jebel Lebanon
Anti-Lebanon
Hermon
Jordan R.
Dead Sea
Sea of Galilee
Lake Huleh
Lake Tiberias
Sea of Galilee
Mediterranean Sea
Gulf of Alexandretta
Gulf of Iskanderun
Gulf of Akaba
Gulf of Suez
Red Sea
Persian Gulf
CASPIAN SEA
Urumiah L.
Lake Urumiah
Lake Van
Lake Tiberias
Lake Huleh
Lake Habbania
Lake Abu Dibis
Lake Razazah
Lake Tharthar
Lake Hamrin
Lake Urmia


Natural Scale, 1:950,000
Miles.
5 0 5 10 15
Railways
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Bay of Acre
Râs el Kerûm
Akka
Acre
1799-1840
(Accho Ptolemais)
Haifa
Kaisârieh
(Caesarea)
(Strato's Tower)
Jaffa or Yâfa
(Japho or Joppa)
Lydda
(Lydda Diospolis)
er Ramleh
Ghuzzeh
(Gaza, Azza)
SAMARIA
Nablus
(Shechem)
Sebastiyeh
(Samaria)
JERUSALEM
Mar Elias
Bethlehem
el Khulil
(Hebron, Kiriath Arba)
GALILEE
Safed
Tiberias
(Tiberias)
Bahr Tubariya
(Sea of Galilee)
682 Feet below the Mediterranean
Nazareth
Jebel Ajlun
Jebel Hakurah
Jebel Osha
Jebel Hemar
Jebel Usdum
Jebel Attarus
Jebel Jerahi
Jebel Sidi
Jebel er Rain
Tell Asur
3,341
Neby Samwil
2,935
Mar Elias
2,684
Jebel Usdum
Jebel Attarus
Jebel Jerahi
Jebel Sidi
Jebel er Rain
Jebel Hakurah
3,380 ft.
Jebel Osha
2,597 ft.
Jebel Hemar
Rasel Merkeb
3139 ft.
3335 ft.
2,434 ft.
Neba (Mt. Nebo)
2,579 ft.
Ras Siaghah (Mt. Pisgah)
2,214 ft.
Tell el Benat (Mt. Peor)
SALT SEA
1292 Feet below the Mediterranean
DEAD SEA
LACUS ASPHALTITES
SEA OF THE PLAIN
BAHR LUT
(Lot's Sea)
Ras Feshkhah
Ras Mersid
Ain Jidy
Ain Feshkhah
Ain Jidy
Sebbeh (Masada)
Ras Hish
Burj en Nemeirah
Ruim el Mirwhajehat
Khurbet el Mird
Khurbet el Kargatein
Khurbet Futeis
Khurbet Fuleh
Khurbet Ataur
Khurbet el Mill
Khurbet Ed Deir
Khurbet Ed Deir
Khurbet Ed Deir

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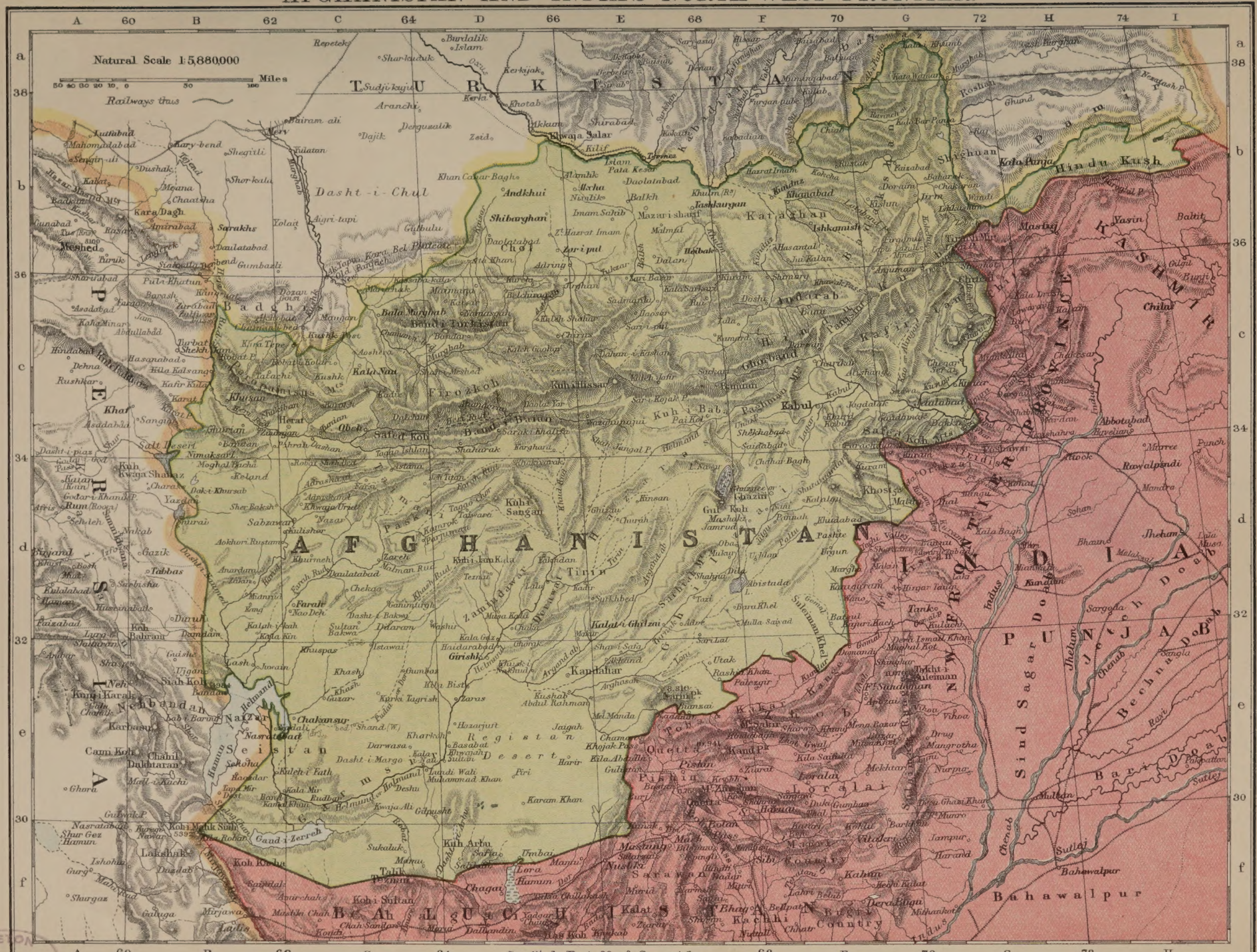
AFGHANISTAN AND INDIA'S NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.



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INDIA

RACES

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RELIGIONS

After Imperial Gazetteer of India.

Longitude East 75 of Greenwich

THE INDIAN OCEAN AS A BRITISH SEA

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SIBERIA AND THE FAR EASTERN REPUBLIC

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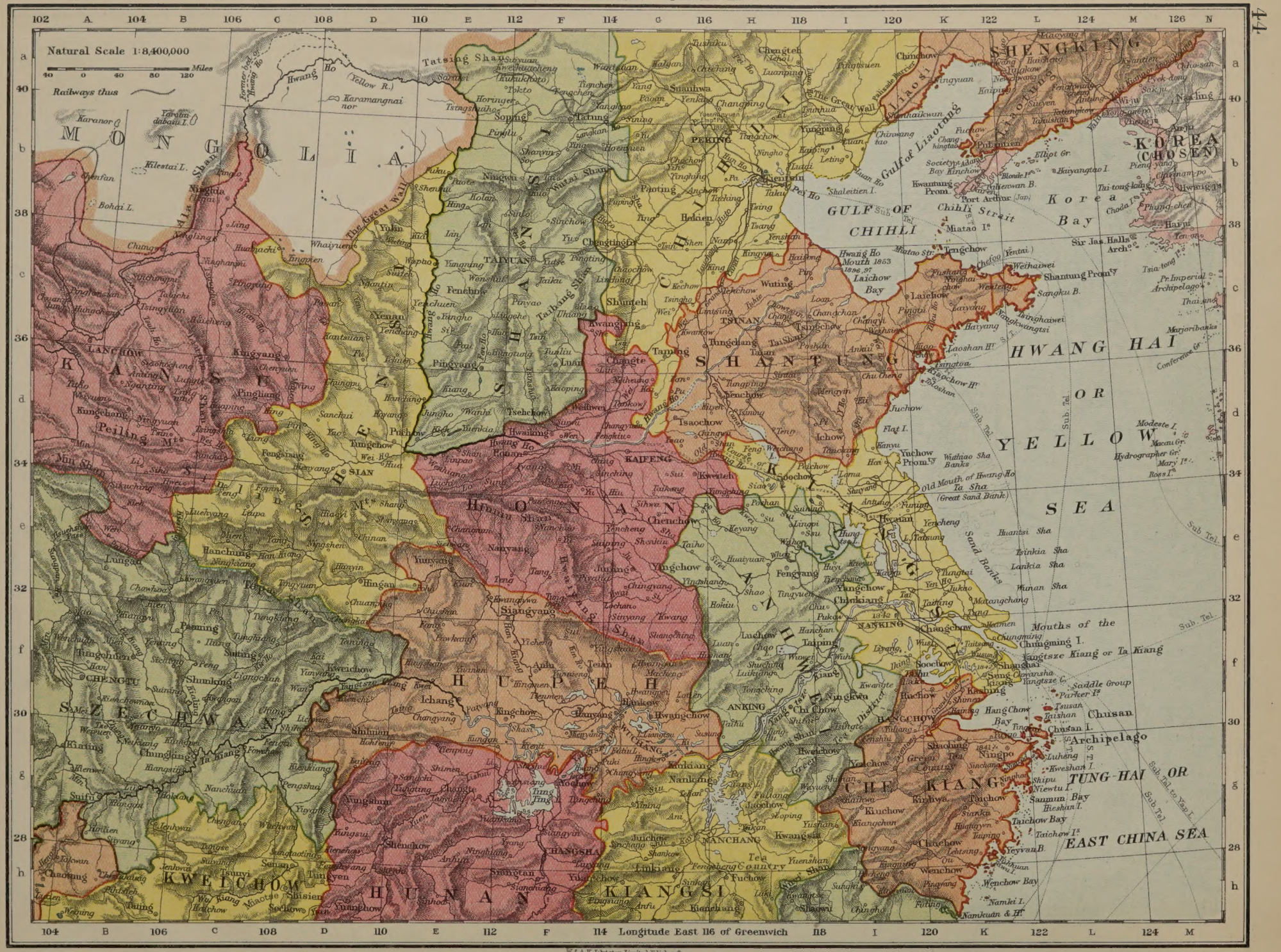
NORTHERN CHINA


Natural Scale 1:8,400,000
Miles
40 0 40 80 120
Railways thus
Longitude East 116 of Greenwich
MONGOLIA
SHENGKING
KOREA (CHOSEN)
PEKING
GULF OF CHIHLI
Gulf of Liaotung
Korea Bay
Chihli Strait
YELLOW SEA
HWANG HAI
EAST CHINA SEA
TUNG-HAI OR
SHANTUNG
CHIHLI
KANSU
SHENSI
HONAN
HUPEH
HUNAN
KIANGSU
CHEKIANG
KIANGSI
KWEICHOW
SZECHWAN
Mouths of the Yangtsze Kiang or Ta Kiang
Chusan Archipelago
Shantung Promty
Sir Jas Halls Arch
Pr Imperial Archipelago
Marjoribanks
Modeste I
Hydrographer Gr
Mary I
Roes I
Macau Gr
Conference Gr
Saddle Group
Parker I
Hangchow Bay
Taichow Bay
Sammun Bay
Yeyvan B
Wenchow Bay
Namkwan & H
Namlei I
Sub Tel
Old Mouth of Hwang Ho
Ta Sha
(Great Sand Bank)
Wuthiao Sha Banks
Sand Banks
Huansi Sha
Tsinkia Sha
Lankia Sha
Hunan Sha
Chungming I
Tea Country
Yellow R.
Great Wall
Grand Canal
Yangtsze Kiang
Hwang Ho
Peiho
Min R.
Han R.
Wei R.
Fen R.
Tsing R.
Yuen R.
Yuan R.
Kan R.
Si R.
Tsien R.
Siang R.
Tsze R.
Yuh R.
Ying R.
Tsin R.
Tsi R.
Ho R.
Shan Mts
Peiling Mts
Nanling Mts
Hsing Mts
Wu Shan
Min Shan
Tsin Ling Shan
Wutai Shan
Taihang Shan
Hwa Shan
Yen Shan
Ta Hing Shan
Hwang Shan
Tatsing Shaan
Karamangnai nor
Kilestai L
Bohai L
Tarum dabasu L
Karanor
Chenfan
Ningsia
Yinchuan
Lanchow
Kuyang
Pingliang
Peiling
Sian
Kungchang
Pingyang
Fenchow
Taiyuan
Yangkao
Taiku
Taian
Taming
Changte
Shunteh
Kaifeng
Chowchow
Chenchow
Nanyang
Siangyang
Yungchow
Hanchung
Lungan
Pasiang
Suiting
Tungchuen
Chengtu
Shunking
Kiating
Chungking
Suifu
Kweichow
Kweiyang
Anshun
Tsunyi
Shenchow
Yungshun
Changsha
Siangtan
Hengchow
Nanchang
Kiukiang
Juichow
Fuchow
Kienchang
Linkiang
Kienteh
Yenshan
Kwangsi
Kwangsin
Hwangchow
Ichang
Kingchow
Shasi
Hankow
Anking
Chi Chow
Nanking
Chinkiang
Yangchow
Taichow
Soochow
Kashing
Hangchow
Shaohing
Ningpo
Chinhwa
Kinhwa
Kiangchan
Kuchow
Yenchow
Wenchow
Taichow
Lishui
Yungkia
Ningkwa
Kweichi
Kweiteh
Tsaochow
Yenchow
Tsinan
Tsingchow
Laichow
Tengchow
Weihaiwei
Chefoo
Yentai
Miatao Is
Port Arthur
Dalny
Talienwan B
Elliot Gr
Haiyangtao I
Takushan
Sungcha I
Shaleitien I
Liaotung Pen
Liaoho
Liaoyang
Newchwang
Kaiping
Yingkow
Fuchow
Chinchow
Kinchow
Pulantien
Chang hingtao
Societe Islands
Bay Kinchow
Kwantung Prom
Blonde I
Chefoo
Weihaiwei
Sangkau B
Lyeyang
Haiyang
Tsingtao
Laoshan Hd
Chu Cheng
Mengyin
Juchow
Ichow
Kanyi
Yuchow Prom
Flat I
Lama L
Shuyang
Antung
Funing
Yencheng
Yungtai
Yen Ho
Tukho
Matangchang
Taitsang
Taitsing
Wusieh
Liyang
Soochow
Taihu
Taihing
Taiping
Luchow
Hanchang
Wuhu
Anhu
Tungchang
Luhsien
Hochow
Kwanyin
Kwanyintang
Kwanyinshan
Kwanyinsha
Kwanyinsha
Kwanyinsha

SOUTHERN CHINA

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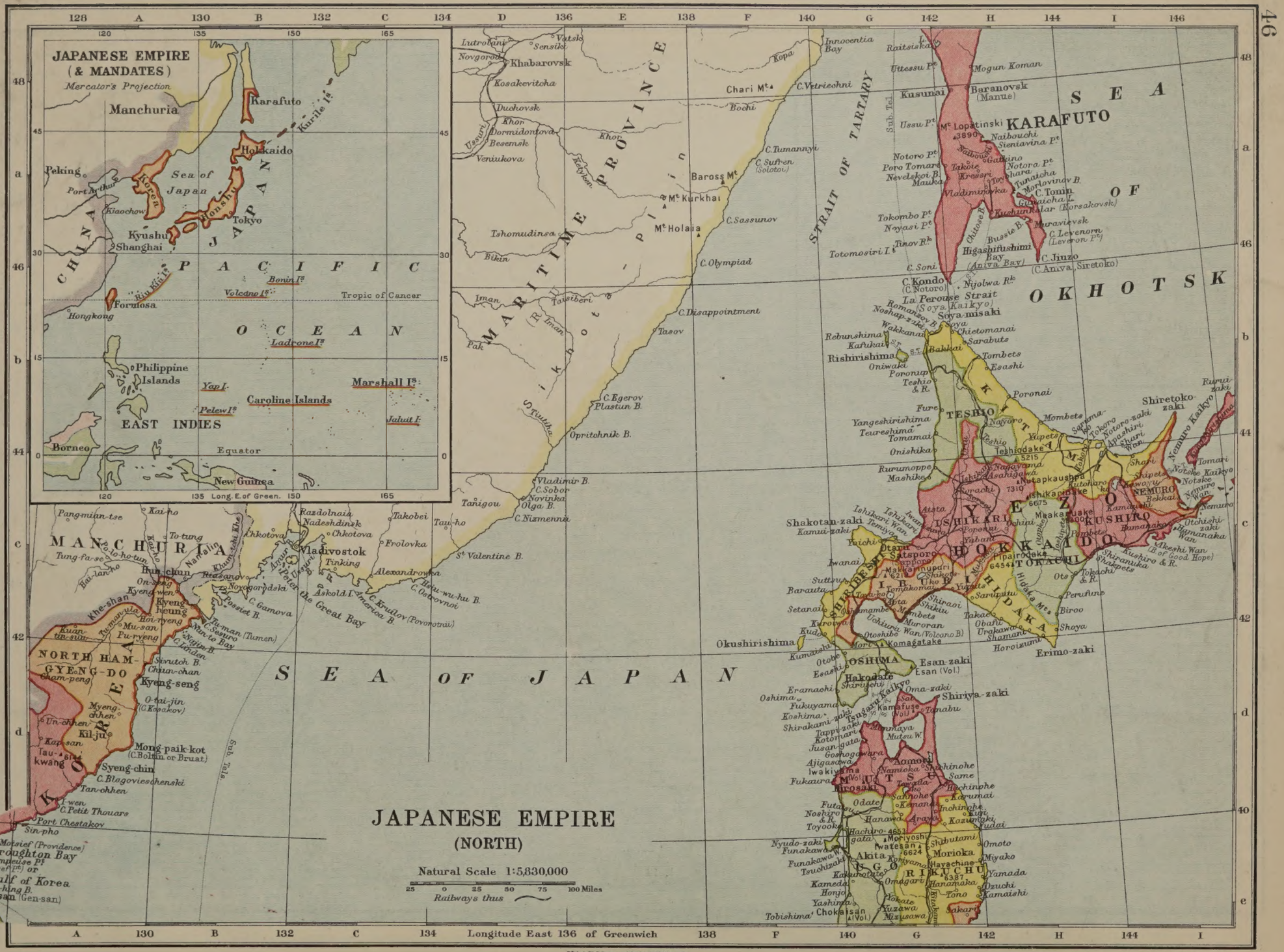
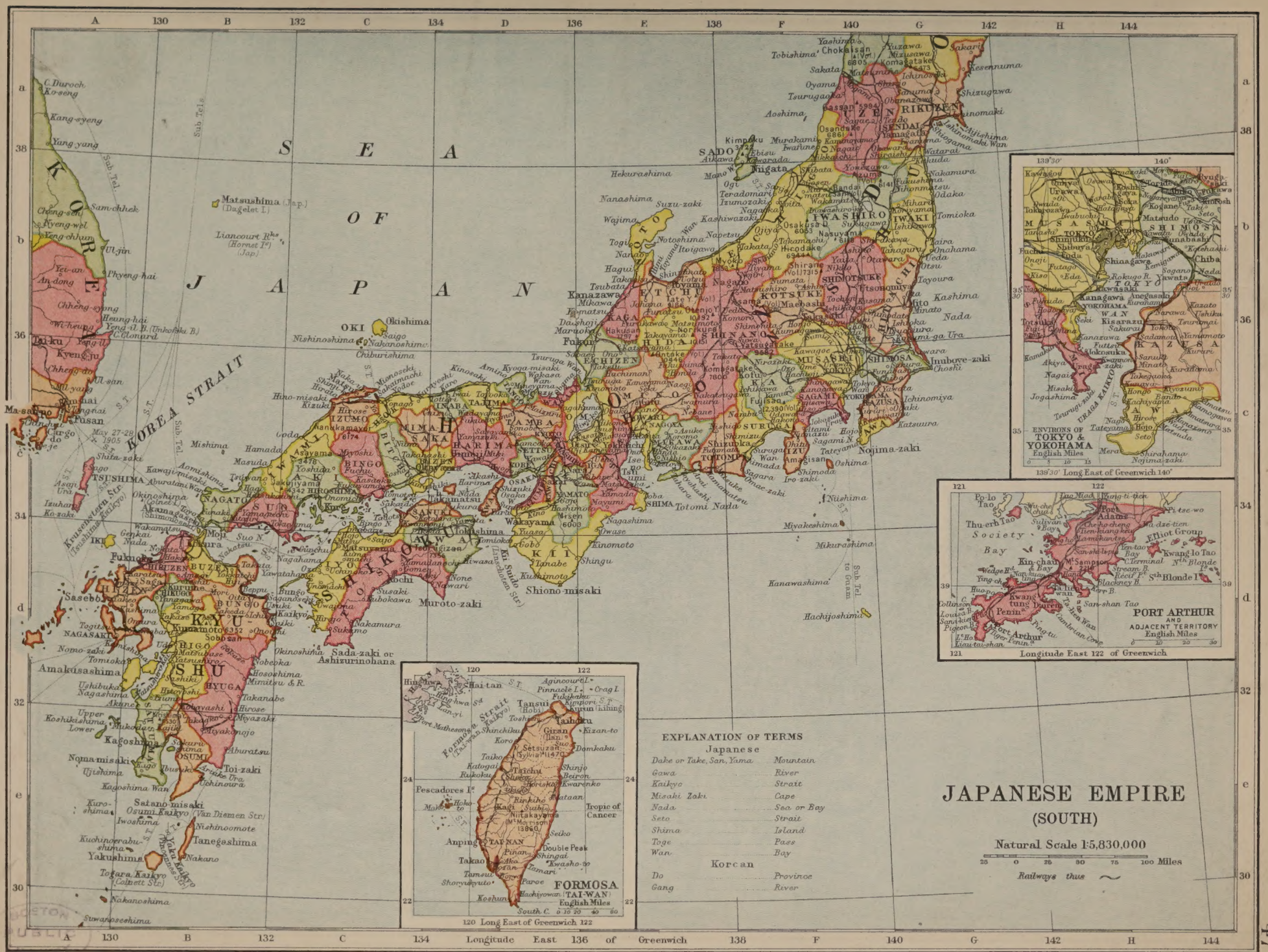

JAPANESE EMPIRE
(& MANDATES)
Mercator's Projection
Manchuria
Karafuto
Kurile Is.
Hokkaido
Peking
Sea of Japan
Port Arthur
Korea
Kiaochow
Honshu
Tokyo
Kyushu
Shanghai
CHINA
JAPAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
Bonin Is.
Volcano Is.
Tropic of Cancer
Riu Kiu Is.
Formosa
Hongkong
Ladrone Is.
Philippine Islands
Yap I.
Marshall Is.
Caroline Islands
Pelew Is.
Jaluit I.
EAST INDIES
Borneo
Equator
New Guinea
120 135 Long. E. of Green. 150 165
JAPANESE EMPIRE
(NORTH)
Natural Scale 1:5,830,000
25 0 25 50 75 100 Miles
Railways thus
Longitude East 136 of Greenwich
SEA OF JAPAN
MARITIME PROVINCE
STRAIT OF TARTARY
SEA OF OKHOTSK
KARAFUTO
TESHIO
YEZO
ISHIKARI
HOKKAIDO
KUSHIRO
NEMURO
TOKACHI
HIDAKA
OSHIMA
MANCHURIA
NORTH HAM-GYENG-DO
KOREA
Vladivostok
Hakodate
Aomori
Hirosaki
Akita
Morioka
Hachinohe
Moji
Port Arthur
Dairen
Gulf of Korea
Broughton Bay
Port Chestakov
Chokaisan
Iwatesan
Tokachi
Shiretoko-zaki
Erimo-zaki
La Perouse Strait
(Soya Kaikyo)
Tsugaru Kaikyo
Nemuro Kaikyo
Notske Kaikyo
Ishikari Wan
Uchiura Wan
Otaru
Sapporo
Muroran
Otaru Wan
Esan-zaki
Shiriya-zaki
Tanabu
Kamafuse
Esan (Vol.)
Oma-zaki
Tsugaru Kaikyo
Mutsu W.
Aomori
Hirosaki
Hachinohe
Akita
Morioka
Miyako
Yamada
Kamaishi
Ofunato
Kesennuma
Sendai
Shiogama
Ishinomaki
Onagawa
Kinkasan
Matsushima
Shiogama
Sendai
Fukushima
Koriyama
Iwaki
Mito
Hitachi
Tokyo
Yokohama
Kamakura
Yokosuka
Uraga
Boso Pen.
Kazusa
Awa
Tateyama
Kamogawa
Katsuura
Choshi
Kashima
Kashima Nada
Sagami Wan
Tokyo Wan
Uraga Wan


JAPANESE EMPIRE
(SOUTH)
Natural Scale 1:5,830,000
25 0 25 50 75 100 Miles
Railways thus
EXPLANATION OF TERMS
Japanese
Dake or Take, San, Yama Mountain
Gawa River
Kaikyo Strait
Misaki Zaki Cape
Nada Sea or Bay
Seto Strait
Shima Island
Toge Pass
Wan Bay
Korean
Do Province
Gang River
SEA OF JAPAN
KOREA STRAIT
FORMOSA
(TAI-WAN)
English Miles
Longitude East 136 of Greenwich
Long East of Greenwich 140°
ENVIRONS OF TOKYO & YOKOHAMA
English Miles
PORT ARTHUR
AND
ADJACENT TERRITORY
English Miles
Longitude East 122 of Greenwich
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AFRICA
Natural Scale 1:43,200,000
200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 Miles
Railways
The Union of South Africa includes Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal, Orange Free State, and S.W. Africa.
30 A 20 B 10 C 0 D 10 E 20 F 30 G 40 H 50 I 60 K 70 Longitude West of Greenwich
Longitude East of Greenwich
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn
Equator
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
RED SEA
ARABIAN SEA
Gulf of Guinea
Persian Gulf
SAHARA
NORTH
SOUTH
ASIA
EUROPE
ARABIA
PERSIA
INDIA
CHINA
SPAIN
ASIA MINOR
CASPIAN SEA
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
TUNISIA
LIBYA
EGYPT
FRENCH WEST AFRICA
SENEGAL
FRENCH GUINEA
PORTUGUESE GUINEA
GAMBIA
SIERRA LEONE
LIBERIA
IVORY COAST
GOLD COAST
NIGERIA
CAMEROONS
FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA
BELGIAN CONGO
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN
ABYSSINIA
BRIT. SOMALILAND
ITALIAN SOMALILAND
UGANDA
KENYA
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA
ANGOLA (Port. West Africa)
SOUTH WEST AFRICA PROTECTORATE
BECHUANALAND
Kalahari Desert
Great Namaqua Land
Damara Land
RHODESIA
Northern
Southern
TRANSVAAL
ORANGE FREE STATE
NATAL
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
MADAGASCAR
Mozambique Channel
Sahara
Libyan Desert
Nubian Desert
Arabian Desert
Kalahari Desert
Great Karroo
Igidi Desert
Tanezrouft
Tenere
Asir Yemen
Hasa
Hejaz
Fezzan
Barka
Kordofan
Darfur
Wadai
Chad Territory
Bahr el Ghazal
Bahr el Abiad
Bahr el Jebel
Bahr el Zeraf
Bahr el Gazelle
Bahr el Arab
Bahr el Ghazal
Bahr el Zaraf
Bahr el Jebel
Bahr el Abiad

SOME CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE INDEPENDENCE OF EGYPT AND THE DEFENCE OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

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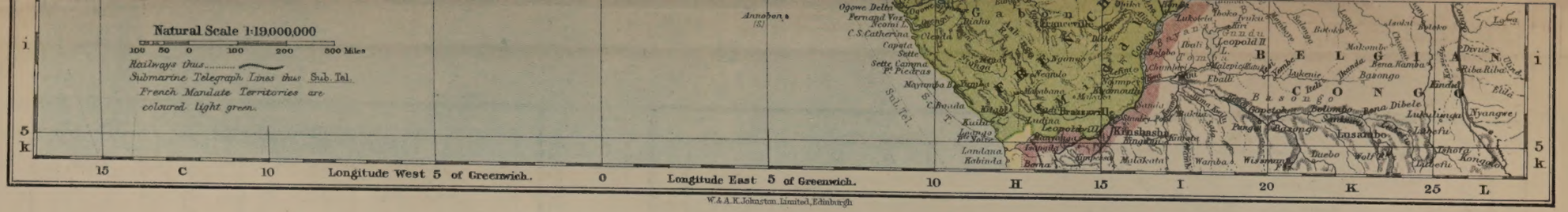
THE FRENCH AFRICAN EMPIRE.


Natural Scale 1:19,000,000
100 50 0 100 200 300 Miles
Railways thus.....
Submarine Telegraph Lines thus Sub. Tel.
French Mandate Territories are coloured light green.
Longitude West 5 of Greenwich.
0
Longitude East 5 of Greenwich.
W. & A. K. Johnston, Limited, Edinburgh

THE ITALIAN AFRICAN EMPIRE

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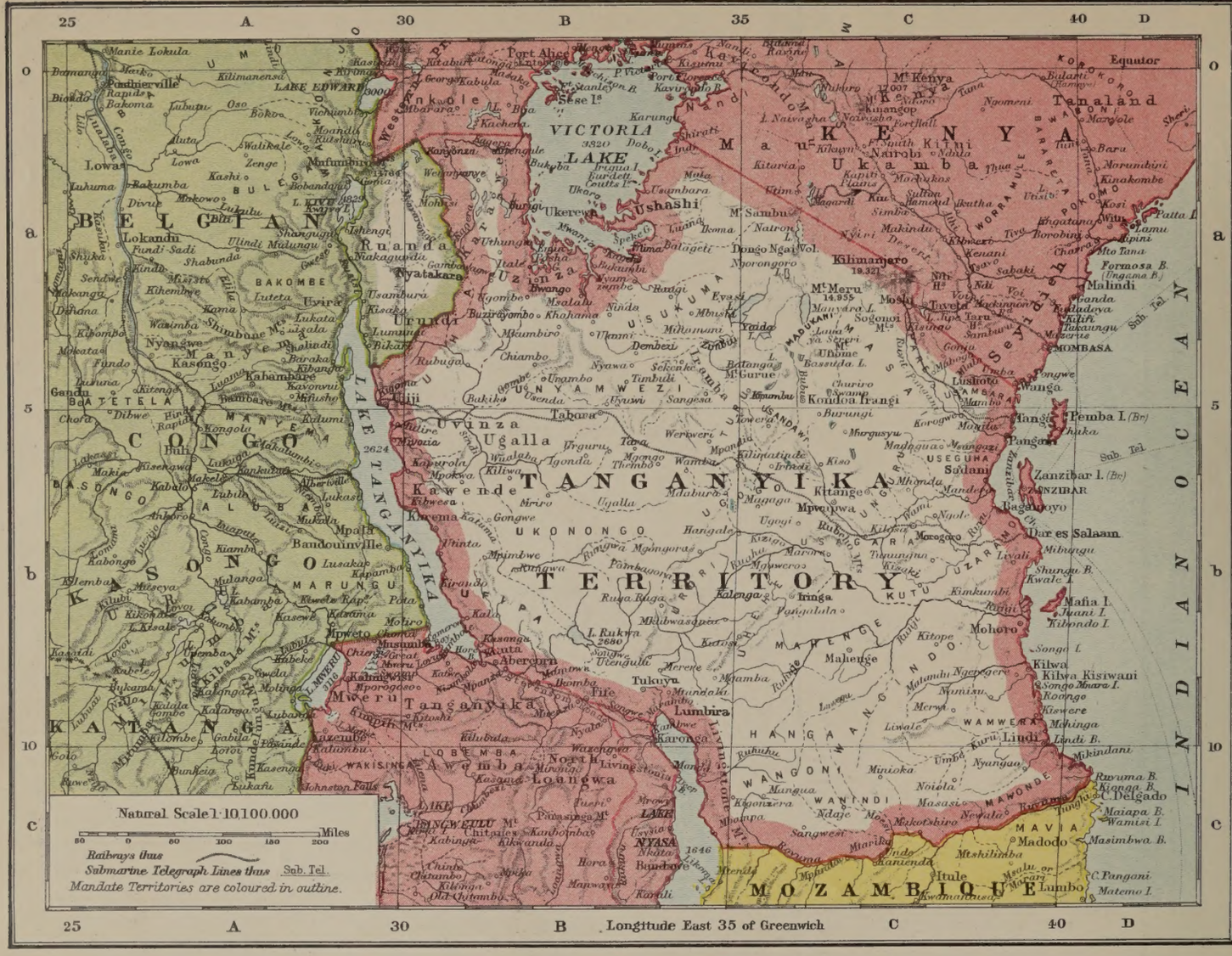
BRITISH MANDATES IN AFRICA: I. TANGANYIKA.



BRITISH MANDATES IN AFRICA: II. TOGOLAND AND CAMEROONS.

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SOUTH WEST AFRICA
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ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
BECHUANALAND
KHAMA'S COUNTRY
MATABELELAND
MASHONALAND
PORTUGUESE AFRICA
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
Bushman Land
Great Namaqua
Great Nama
Great Karroo
Little Namaqua Land
Great Bushman Land
Great Desert Kaoukau
Great Desert Kaukau
Great Omaheke
Great Omaheke Desert
Great Omaheke Plateau
Great Omaheke Plateau Land
Great Omaheke Plateau Land
Great Omaheke Plateau Land

THE WORLD POSITION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

PACIFIC OCEAN

on an Equal Area Projection

Equatorial Scale 1:85,000,000.

One square inch equals 2,600,000 square miles.

Sub. Tels. ----------

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POLITICAL INTERESTS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

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A List of some Place Names of Importance in Recent Politics.

ABBREVIATIONS.—S. H. S., Serb-Croat-Slovene State; I., Island; Is., Islands.

Name.	Country.	Location. Map	Ref.
Abu Qir (Abukir)	Egypt	49	B a
Agadir	Morocco	50	C b
Åland Is.	Finland	34	B b
Alexandretta	Syria	38	B b
Amritsar	India	43	C e
Aqaba (Akaba)	Egypt, Sinai	40	B b
Archangel	Russia	34	G b
Arish, El	Egypt, Sinai	49	E a
Asir	Arabia	40	C c
Avlona (Valona)	Albania	26	A e
Azerbaijan	Caucasus	40	H e
Banat	Hungary	25	G d
Basra	Iraq		
Batum	Georgia	40	E c
Brest-Litovsk	Poland	32	D c
Casablanca	Morocco	50	D b
Chatalja	Thrace	30	K a
Dodecanese	Ægean Sea	30	H e
Dorpat	Esthonia	34	D c
Dutch Harbour	Alaska	55	K b
Enos	Thrace	30	H b
Erivan	Armenia	40	G e
Erzerum	Turkey	40	E f
Erzinjan	Turkey	40	D f
Eupen	Belgium	22	B c
Fiume	Adriatic Coast	24	E c
Flensburg	Germany	22	C a
Gaza (Ghuzzeh)	Palestine	39	A d
Ghadames	Tripolitania, Libya	51	A b
Ghat	Fezzan, Libya	51	B d
Goritzia (Gorizia)	Italy	24	D c
Guam	Marianas Is.	55	E f
Hejaz	Arabia	40	B b
Hodeida	Yemen, Arabia	51	G b
Ifni	Morocco	50	C c
Jaluit	Marshall Is.	55	H g
Jauf	Arabia	40	B b
Katanga	Congo	52	A b
Kenya	British Colony and Protectorate, East Africa	48	C d
Klagenfurt	Austria	25	D c
Lagosta I.	Italy	25	E e
Latakia	Syria	38	B c
Lemberg	Poland	32	D e
Lule Burgas	Thrace	30	I a
Lussin I.	Italy	25	D d
Malmédy	Belgium	22	B c
Mazurian Lakes	Germany	32	C c
Memel	Baltic Coast	32	C b
Midia	Thrace	30	K a
Midway I.	West Group Hawaiian Is.	55	I e
Moresnet	Belgium	22	A c
Murman Coast	North Russia	34	E a
Nauru I.	Pacific	55	G h
Nejd	Central Arabia	40	C c
Neufahrwasser	Danzig	32	B b
Orawa	Czechoslovakia	27	H b
Pagopago	Samoa	55	I i
Pechenga	Finland	34	E a
Petrograd	Russia	34	E b
Przemyśl	Poland	32	D e
Quantara, El (Kantara)	Egypt, Sinai	49	D b
Qatia (Katia)	Egypt, Sinai	49	D b
Rabat	Morocco	50	D b
Rapallo	Italy	19	G g
Resht	Persia	38	H b
Riyadh	Nejd, Arabia	40	C c
Ruanda	Congo	52	A a
Ruhr (coalfield)	Germany	23	B c
Saar (coalfield)	France	23	B d
San Giovanni di Medua	Albania	26	B d
Sana	Yemen, Arabia	51	G a
Saseno I.	Albania	26	B e
Schneidemühl	Poland	32	A c
Shantung	China	44	H c
Sollum, El	Egypt	51	D b
Spits	Czechoslovakia	27	I b
Stanleyville	Congo	48	F d
Tabora	Tanganyika Territory	52	B b
Takoradi	Gold Coast	52	F e
Teïschen	Czechoslovakia	27	G b
Temesvár	Rumania	29	B d
Tiflis	Georgia	40	G e
Trebizond	Asia Minor	40	E e
Tsaribrod	S. H. S.	28	K d
Unie I.	Italy	24	E d
Urundi	Congo	52	B a
Valona (Avlona)	Albania	26	A e
Vilna	Lithuania	33	E d
Vorarlberg	Austria	25	A c
Wei-hai-wei	China	44	L c
Wesenberg	Esthonia	34	D c
Yap I.	Caroline Is.	55	D g
Zagreb	S. H. S.	28	D b
Zara	Italy	25	D d

A List of some Place Names recently altered, with their Old Equivalents.

ABBREVIATIONS.—S. H. S., Serb-Croat-Slovene State; I., Island; Is., Islands.

New Name.	Former Name.	Country.	Location. Map	Ref.
Alba Iulia	Karlsburg	Transylvania, Rumania	29	D c
Beograd	Belgrade	S. H. S.	28	H c
Bistritsa	Besztercze	Transylvania, Rumania	29	E b
Bozzano	Bozen	Italy	24	B b
Braşov	Kronstadt, Brassó	Transylvania, Rumania	29	F d
Bratislava	Pressburg	Czechoslovakia	27	F c
Brno	Brünn	Czechoslovakia	27	E b
Budějovice	Budweis	Czechoslovakia	27	C c
Bydgoszcz	Bromberg	Poland	32	A c
Česky Marianskê Lázné	Marienbad	Czechoslovakia	27	A b
Cheb	Eger	Czechoslovakia	27	A a
Chosen	Korea	Japanese Empire	43	H e
Cluj	Klausenburg	Rumania	29	D c
Cmunt	Gmünd	Austria	25	D b
Czechoslovakia (*prop.* Československá Republika)			27	C a
Dairen	Dalny	Kwantung, China	44	K b
Daugavpils	Dvinsk	Latvia	33	E c
Děčin	Tetschen	Czechoslovakia	27	C a
Edirne	Adrianople	Thrace	30	H a
Iraq	Mesopotamia	Asia	38	E c
Jaluit	Bonham I.	Marshall Is.	55	H g
Jelgava	Mitau	Latvia	34	C c
Jihlava	Iglau	Czechoslovakia	27	D b
Karafuto	Southern Sakhalin	Japanese Empire	46	H a
Karlovy Vary	Karlsbad	Czechoslovakia	27	A a
Kasanga	Bismarckburg	Tanganyika Territory	52	B b
Kiaochow	Kiau Chau	China	44	K c
Kodok	Fashoda	Sudan	48	G c
Kosice	Kassa	Czechoslovakia	27	K c
Liberec	Reichenberg	Czechoslovakia	27	D a
Liepaja	Libau	Latvia	34	C c
Ljubljana	Laibach	S. H. S.	28	B a
Lüderitz	Angra Pequeña	S. W. Africa	53	B f
Lushoto	Wilhelmsthal	Tanganyika Territory	52	C a
Lwów	Lemberg	Poland	32	D e
Merano	Meran	Italy	24	B b
Miskovec	Miskolcz	Hungary	25	G b
Most	Brüx	Czechoslovakia	27	B a
Mulhouse	Mülhausen	Alsace, France	22	B e
Nowy Port	Neufahrwasser	Danzig	32	B b
Odorhei	Székelyudvarhely	Transylvania, Rumania	29	F c
Olomouc	Olmütz	Czechoslovakia	27	F b
Oltu	Alt, Olt	Rumania	29	E d
Opava	Troppau	Czechoslovakia	27	F b
Oradia Mare	Grosswardein	Transylvania, Rumania	29	C b
Oulu	Uleåborg	Finland	34	D b
Pärnu	Pernau	Esthonia	34	C c
Pécs	Fünfkirchen	Hungary	25	F c
Petrograd	St. Petersburg	Russia	34	E b
Pietroshani	Petroseny	Transylvania, Rumania	25	H d
Plzen	Pilsen	Czechoslovakia	27	B b
Pori	Björneborg	Finland	34	C b
Poznań	Posen	Poland	32	A c
Praha	Prague	Czechoslovakia	27	C a
Sătmar	Szatmár-Németi	Transylvania, Rumania	29	D b
Shtip	Ishtib	S. H. S.	28	K f
Siauliai	Shavli	Lithuania	34	C c
Sibiu	Hermannstadt	Transylvania, Rumania	25	I d
Sighetul Marmarei	Máramarossziget	Transylvania, Rumania	29	E b
Sighisoara	Segesvár	Transylvania, Rumania	29	E c
Subotica	Maria Theresiopel	S. H. S.	25	F c
Szeged	Szegedin	Hungary	25	F c
Taiwan	Formosa	Japanese Empire	45	I e
Tallinn	Revel	Esthonia	34	C c
Tanganyika Territory	German East Africa	Africa	52	B b
Târgul Secuilor	Kézdivásárhely	Transylvania, Rumania	25	I d
Temisoara	Temesvár	Rumania	29	B d
Tisa	Theiss	Hungary	27	I d
Tornio	Torneå	Finland	34	C a
Tukuyu	Neu-Langenburg	Tanganyika Territory	52	B b
Turku	Åbo	Finland	34	C b
Ufipa Dist.	Bismarckburg Dist.	Tanganyika Territory	52	B b
Usambara Dist.	Wilhelmstal Dist.	Tanganyika Territory	52	C a
Užhorod	Ungvár	Czechoslovakia	27	L c
Vaasa	Nikolaistad	Finland	34	C b
Ventspils	Windau	Latvia	34	C c
Veles	Köprili	S. H. S.	28	I f
Viipuri	Viborg	Finland	34	D b
Warszawa	Warsaw	Poland	32	C c
Wisła, Weichsel	Vistula	Poland, Germany	32	B c
Yugoslavia (*prop.* Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes)			26	B b
Zagreb	Agram	S. H. S.	28	D b

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A List of the Previous Forms of some Place Names with their New Equivalents.

ABBREVIATIONS.—S. H. S Serb-Croat-Slovene State; I., Island; Is., Islands.

Former Name.	New Name.	Country.	Location. Map	Ref.
Åbo	Turku	Finland	34	C b
Adrianople	Edirne	Thrace	30	H a
Agram	Zagreb	S. H. S.	28	D b
Alt, Olt	Oltu	Rumania	29	E d
Angra Pequeña	Lüderitz	S. W. Africa	53	B f
Belgrade	Beograd	S. H. S.	28	H c
Beszterce	Bistritsa	Transylvania, Rumania	29	E b
Bismarckburg	Kasanga	Tanganyika Territory	52	B b
Bismarckburg Dist.	Ufipa Dist.	Tanganyika Territory	52	B b
Björneborg	Pori	Finland	34	C b
Bonham I.	Jaluit	Marshall Is.	55	H g
Bozen	Bozzano	Italy	24	B b
Bromberg	Bydgoszcz	Poland	32	A c
Brünn	Brno	Czechoslovakia	27	E b
Brüx	Most	Czechoslovakia	27	B a
Budweis	Budějovice	Czechoslovakia	27	C c
Czechoslovakia (*prop.* Československá Republika)			27	C a
Dalny	Dairen	Kwantung, China	44	K b
Dvinsk	Daugavpils	Latvia	33	E c
Eger	Cheb	Czechoslovakia	27	A a
Fashoda	Kodok	Sudan	48	G c
Formosa	Taiwan	Japanese Empire	45	I e
Fünfkirchen	Pécs	Hungary	25	F c
German East Africa	Tanganyika Territory	Africa	52	B b
Gmünd	Cmunt	Austria	25	D b
Grosswardein	Oradia Mare	Transylvania, Rumania	29	C b
Hermannstadt	Sibiu	Transylvania, Rumania	25	I d
Iglau	Jihlava	Czechoslovakia	27	D b
Ishtib	Shtip	S. H. S.	28	K f
Karlsbad	Karlovy Vary	Czechoslovakia	27	A a
Karlsburg	Alba Iulia	Transylvania, Rumania	29	D c
Kassa	Kosice	Czechoslovakia	27	K c
Kézdivásárhely	Târgul Secuilor	Transylvania, Rumania	25	I d
Kiau Chau	Kiaochow	China	44	K c
Klausenburg	Cluj	Rumania	29	D c
Köprili	Veles	S. H. S.	28	I f
Korea	Chosen	Japanese Empire	43	H e
Kronstadt, Brassó	Braşov	Transylvania, Rumania	29	F d
Laibach	Ljubljana	S. H. S.	28	B a
Lemberg	Lwów	Poland	32	D e
Libau	Liepaja	Latvia	34	C c
Máramarossziget	Sighetul Marmarei	Transylvania, Rumania	29	E b
Maria Theresiopel	Subotica	S. H. S.	25	F c
Marienbad	Česky Marianské Lázné	Czechoslovakia	27	A b
Meran	Merano	Italy	24	B b
Mesopotamia	Iraq	Asia	38	E c
Miskolcz	Miskovec	Hungary	25	G b
Mitau	Jelgava	Latvia	34	C c
Mülhausen	Mulhouse	Alsace, France	22	B e
Neufahrwasser	Nowy Port	Danzig	32	B b
Neu-Langenburg	Tukuyu	Tanganyika Territory	52	B b
Nikolaistad	Vaasa	Finland	34	C b
Olmütz	Olomouc	Czechoslovakia	27	F b
Pernau	Pärnu	Esthonia	34	C c
Petroseny	Pietroshani	Transylvania, Rumania	25	H d
Pilsen	Plzen	Czechoslovakia	27	B b
Posen	Poznań	Poland	32	A c
Prague	Praha	Czechoslovakia	27	C a
Pressburg	Bratislava	Czechoslovakia	27	F c
Reichenberg	Liberec	Czechoslovakia	27	D a
Revel	Tallinn	Esthonia	34	C c
Segesvár	Sighisoara	Transylvania, Rumania	29	E c
Shavli	Siauliai	Lithuania	34	C c
Southern Sakhalin	Karafuto	Japanese Empire	46	H a
St. Petersburg	Petrograd	Russia	34	E b
Szatmár-Németi	Sătmar	Transylvania, Rumania	29	D b
Szegedin	Szeged	Hungary	25	F c
Székelyudvarhely	Odorhei	Transylvania, Rumania	29	F c
Temesvár	Temisoara	Transylvania, Rumania	29	B d
Tetschen	Děčin	Czechoslovakia	27	C a
Theiss	Tisa	Hungary	27	I d
Torneå	Tornio	Finland	34	C a
Troppau	Opava	Czechoslovakia	27	F b
Uleåborg	Oulu	Finland	34	D b
Ungvár	Užhorod	Czechoslovakia	27	L c
Viborg	Viipuri	Finland	34	D b
Vistula	Wisła, Weichsel	Poland, Germany	32	B c
Warsaw	Warszawa	Poland	32	C c
Wilhelmsthal	Lushoto	Tanganyika Territory	52	C a
Wilhelmstal Dist.	Usambara Dist.	Tanganyika Territory	52	C a
Windau	Ventspils	Latvia	34	C c
Yugoslavia (*prop.* Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes)			26	B b

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